Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 92 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919. TWO ANNAS

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about:	Steamers:	Tons.	
1919			
19th April	Nagova	6854	Govt. Transport proceeds direct from Port Said to Southampton Extra via Karachi
20th "	Norman	7640	
21st "	Malta†	8054	
24th "	Karmala	8868	B. I. Co's. sailing
27th "	Dehada†	6940	B. I. Co's. sailing
28th "	Manora	7875	
3rd May	Nankin	6855	B. I. Co's. sailing
4th "	Moryadi†	6104	
10th "	Margha	8258	
17th "	Delhi	8959	

†Does not call Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted in all the above mentioned steamers with the exception of the "Delta" sailing on the 17th May. All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

There are a few third class passages available for women and children in fourteen and sixteen-berthed cabins and a limited number of third class hammock passages for men in the "Manora." Fare to London Rs. 450.

It is anticipated that passages will not be available for "C" grade priority certificate holders before June.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
24th April	Dilwara	8378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
17th April	Khosa	Karachi Street Sails midnight.
18th "	Lightning	Persian Gulf Extra
21st "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports
24th "	Pa'itana	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Wagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3311	8th April	8th April
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	18th April	18th April
Tenaiin Maru	T. Yoshizki	4172	2nd May	17th May
Tyo Maru No 2	C. Hayakawa	2018	14th May	24th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrive	Departure	Destination
Kofuku Mart	K. Wakisaka	8th April	17th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	18th April	18th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakemura	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody, and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Karachi	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

DROPS OF INK !
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
'Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches.—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK

UTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
UBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-
AID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $15,000,000
$1,500,000 at 2/
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEE-DEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles etc. removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 2 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:

SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,
Girgaum.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction behind the temple of Hanuman at Tambakanta by order of the Asai Virji Mills Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Seth Chabildas Nathoobhoy.

200 bales each 400 lbs., Yarn No. 10 China Lakhu Photo Ticket.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Thucker Ghordhandas Dhanji at his shop at Ghadialgully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Goculdas Haridas Chockwala (of Seth Ghela Dayal.)

30 Bales each 50 pieces of Japanese Shirtings No. 403.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES ENGLISH MADE WHITE NAINSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th, instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Ruttonsy Laljee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. S. Mehta, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 29-3-19, of the Bombay, English white and plain piece-goods Association.

5 packages English-made White Nainsookhs No. 2150/4150 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Mathuradas Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Jodiram Morlidhar, the party defaulting to act according to the Arbitrator's award of 28-2-19.

9 Bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 8124.

8 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 6124.

9 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 6224.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-50 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramdas Pitamber.

10 Bales Japanese shirtings No. 5151.

On account and at the risk of Seth Kanji Purshottam.

5 bales Japanese shirtings No. 5151.

On account and at the risk of Seth Hansraj Purshottam.

7 bales Japanese shirtings No. 8181.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES ENGLISH MADE WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA, and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Somchand Devearan and on account and at the risk of Shah Amilal Jesanghbhoy (of Khimchand Javer) the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of the Board Committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.

1 Package English-made white shirtings No. 8355 or other.

1 package English-made white shirtings No. 8356 or other.

2 packages English-made white shirtings No. 8357 or other.

1 package English-made white shirtings No. 8358 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES X QUALITY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha market by order of Seth Govindji Bhanji and on account and at the risk of Seth Nanchand Khetsy.

10 bales X quality shirting of the Khatau Mills No. 61 7½ lbs.

2 bales X quality shirtings of the Rachand Sassoon Mills No. 31 6 10/16 lbs.

3 bales X quality shirtings of the Rachad Sassoon Mill's No. 11½ 6 1/16 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Lakhmidas Bhimji Ravji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Dawarkadas Chotalal.

6 bales Japanese shirtings No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES LIEPMANN'S SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3-50 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Girdharidas Radhakishan and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Pestonji and Co.

Ex. s.s. "City of Benhar"
V. B. 7156—336/360—36 Bales each 50 pieces Liepmann's shirtings Nos. 1300.
V. B. 7152—291/300—10 bales each 50 pieces Liepmann's shirtings Nos. 1300.
The goods are in the Warehouse.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 680 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th and TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 18th instant, both days at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sweree Bunder, by order of Jani Vithal Ambaram and Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. G. Navalkar.

280 Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Bangkok and Rangoon Indian First Class Teak squares marked Crown Star and Crown Star R. tons 199—47-9-11.

113 Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Rangoon and Moulmein Second Class Teak squares marked W.R.D. and W.D.M., tons 79—2-1-2.

938 Seth Miya Ahmed Osman's Moulmein Teak squares tons 396—47-3-11, consisting of.

240 squares about 91 tons marked S. S.
99 squares about 66 tons marked C. M. C.
270 squares about 147 tons marked M.M.C.
218 squares about 51 tons marked A.M.R.
111 squares about 42 tons marked V.P.S.

On account and at the risk of the Bombay Furniture Mart.

8 Teak squares marked crown star R. about 4½ tons.

METHA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1919, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of Household teak and black-wood artistic new design dining room drawing room and bedroom furniture, plated-ware, glassware, dinner set, crockery, brass fenders Chubb's safe box, gramophone, Jost fan, etc., etc.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 20th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at Bandra Pali Hill No. 30. Very rich household new design strong made to order furniture by well known makers Messrs. John Roberts Deoji Canji and others comprising, dining table, dining chairs, crockery-stand, dumbwaiter, sideboard, folding screens, drawing room large carpet, very rich morrocco leather lined drawing room suit, door bead chicks, window curtains with poles blackwood carved tables with brass ornaments, jeat fan ceiling hanging fan show case brass and marble wall plates, cane sofas and chairs English cushion chairs, flower vases, revolving bookstand with books piano stool, Lady's English writing table hall floor lamps, chubbs safe box, low chairs, easy chairs, china jars, wall clock mirror door almirahs, iron single cots with mattresses clothes and gown presses, clothes basket white painted teapoys and chairs, medicine cupboard, towel horse, dressing tables dressing chest of drawers hanging lamp, gindy with shand, carpets rugs door mats, card table "Singer" foot sewing machine bookcase, washing table with toilet sets towel horse, bath tub hatstand, water filter, meatsafes cookroom tables aluminium pots, fowls with cage ice box, grammophone with records, platedware, crockery glassware dinner set, etc. etc.

Property of Gilbert M. Rose Esquire, Manager General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER
SILK
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES"

Our Prices are the "Cheapest.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDIDG HORNBY ROAD

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

and on account and at the risk of Seth Dawarkadas Chotalal.

6 bales Japanese shirtings No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES LIEPMANN'S SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3-50 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Girdharidas Radhakishan and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Pestonji and Co.

Ex. s.s. "City of Benhar"
V. B. 7156—336/360—36 Bales each 50 pieces Liepmann's shirtings Nos. 1300.
V. B. 7152—291/300—10 bales each 50 pieces Liepmann's shirtings Nos. 1300.
The goods are in the Warehouse.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

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On account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. G. Navalkar.

280 Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s Bangkok and Rangoon Indian First Class Teak squares marked Crown Star and Crown Star R. tons 199—47-9-11.

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270 squares about 147 tons marked M.M.C.
218 squares about 51 tons marked A.M.R.
111 squares about 42 tons marked V.P.S.

On account and at the risk of the Bombay Furniture Mart.

8 Teak squares marked crown star R. about 4½ tons.

METHA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1919, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of Household teak and black-wood artistic new design dining room drawing room and bedroom furniture, plated-ware, glassware, dinner set, crockery, brass fenders Chubb's safe box, gramophone, Jost fan, etc., etc.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 20th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at Bandra Pali Hill No. 30. Very rich household new design strong made to order furniture by well known makers Messrs. John Roberts Deoji Canji and others comprising, dining table, dining chairs, crockery-stand, dumbwaiter, sideboard, folding screens, drawing room large carpet, very rich morrocco leather lined drawing room suit, door bead chicks, window curtains with poles blackwood carved tables with brass ornaments, jeat fan ceiling hanging fan show case brass and marble wall plates, cane sofas and chairs English cushion chairs, flower vases, revolving bookstand with books piano stool, Lady's English writing table hall floor lamps, chubbs safe box, low chairs, easy chairs, china jars, wall clock mirror door almirahs, iron single cots with mattresses clothes and gown presses, clothes basket white painted teapoys and chairs, medicine cupboard, towel horse, dressing tables dressing chest of drawers hanging lamp, gindy with shand, carpets rugs door mats, card table "Singer" foot sewing machine bookcase, washing table with toilet sets towel horse, bath tub hatstand, water filter, meatsafes cookroom tables aluminium pots, fowls with cage ice box, grammophone with records, platedware, crockery glassware dinner set, etc. etc.

Property of Gilbert M. Rose Esquire, Manager General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY,
No 18. Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 621.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME ARTISTIC FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE CROCKERYWARE, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. R. LEWIS.

Under instructions from C. H. B. Mitchell, Esq., the acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. R. Lewis, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Florence House at Apollo Bunder, handsome artistic furniture consisting of dining table dining chair, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, mirror door almirac, dressing chest of drawers, iron beds, folding screens rocking chairs, cane sofa, and chairs, long arm easy chairs, music stool, mahoganized teapoys, round, square and octagon tables, brass bowls, and ornaments, satsuma vases, wall ornaments, glass door cupboard, teakwood partition screens, carved blackwood figures, wall brackets, pictures in frames, hatstand, bead chicks, glassware, crockeryware and wearing apparels etc.

The property of the late Mr. R. Lewis.

Property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE LONG-CLOTH.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Champa Gully, opposite Dharamraj Gully's door, near piece-goods press machinery, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the following purchasers:—

On account and risk of Thacker Rowji Liladhur.

25 bales of Japanese Grey Longcloth, bow and arrow.

On account and risk of Thacker Liladhur Dwarkadas.

12 bales of Japanese Grey Longcloth, bow and arrow.

A deposit of 2½ per cent. will be required at the time of sale. †

AUCTION SALE OF CARRARA AND MARBLE STATUES, FIGURES, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, HAND-PAINTED PICTURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at New Queen's Road, opposite Chawpatty Level Crossing, in the Mandap.

An excellent small collection of Italian Carrara Marble Statues, large and small coloured Marble figures, wooden gilted electric light figures, cut glass electric chandeliers, one very valuable large size hand-painted picture, etc., etc.

N. B.—The motor car has been sold privately, and will not now be sold.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,22,500.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 5, Medows Street, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3010. 1809

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand (simplified method), Typewriting and Accountancy. Service Guaranteed. Apply Prof. Lentin, 283, Hornby Road. 2257

MISCELLANEOUS

KHANDALA EMPRESS HOTEL—Few rooms available for Europeans only. Apply, MANAGER. 2255

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

WANTED to make known that MEHTA & Co., Commercial Travellers, Lucknow, can represent and canvass orders in Northern India for Cloth manufacturing, Importing or any Concern. Terms invited. 2013

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced WASTE CLERK for R. B. Motilal Poona Mills. Apply the office of R. D. SETHNA, Esqr., Receiver 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2204

TO TERRITORIALS.—Chemist's Assistant Wanted by Bombay Firm. Man with English qualifications preferred. Apply Box No. 553 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2183

WANTED—One young energetic CLERK, must know typing and accounts, pay according to qualification. Apply AEME MANUFACTURING COY., Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay. 2227

WANTED—For a shipping firm, two ASSTS. PANT GODOWN KEEPERS. Apply Box No. 574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2241

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN, studied up to the 4th year Architectural class, for an Architect's Office, able to do good designs and general office work. Apply Box No. 577, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2245

WANTED—For the Ismaila School at Mombasa (B. E. A.) UNDERGRADUATES or MATRIC ASSISTANT TEACHERS with second language Persian. Good salary and promotion. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, C/o. Rashid Adat Devjee, Khadak, Bombay 3 Only experienced need apply. 2247

WANTED—For the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon, a READER on grade Rs. 175-5-200, pensionable establishment. Only qualified men with experience need apply. Application with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 6th May, 1919. R. W. BISHOP, Supdt., Govt. Printing Burma. 2244

WANTED—For Mohammerah for the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., following men:—3 INDIAN BLASTERS, 2 years' agreement; 1 INDIAN or EURASIAN with mechanical and steel erection experience, 3 years' agreement; 2 INDIAN SURVEYORS with through knowledge of traversing, levelling and plane table work, 3 years' agreement. Only first class men will be entertained. Apply with original certificates to:—A. E. PUNDIT, ENGINEERING CHIEF, Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., Wari Bunder. 2254

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young energetic would-be-graduate of high Rajput family, as a tutor or companion, in or outside India. State-service preferred. For terms, write to Ramsingh, 110, Amarwadi, Kandawadi, Bombay. 2263

WANTED.

WANTED—BUNGLOW, or GODOWN with compound on lease or hire for factory, working on Electric Motor. Apply KULKARNI BROTHERS, Bombay 4. 2249

WANTED—Complete or part machinery in order, for oil paints factory from starting to finishing. Apply to KULKARNI BROTHERS, Bombay, 4. 2248

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FANS, Jost patent worked by kerosine oil lamp, CLUBWALLA & Co., 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 2083

FOR SALE—Complete ELECTRIC BELL outfits Rs. 10. EASTERN ELECTRIC and TRADING CO. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, P. O. Box 459. Telegrams:—EASLEKTRIK. 1993

WE HAVE received by the last English Mail, a big consignment of SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS of well-known makers. Prices to suit all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 3

YOU will save much of your time and money if you use D. Gestetner's Duplicator for your circulars, specifications, etc., Perfect legible copies from 100 and above taken from one original. Ask for further particulars, THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 3

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The "ROSARY" at Mahableshwar. Apply Mr. S. MULLA, c/o. Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2130

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR, of a Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, to vegetarian Hindoos. Write to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2240

TO BE LET—For the season "HOMESTEAD at Chawk Point, Matheran completely furnished large grounds and Tennis Court, for particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI. Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2116

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED.—SUB-OVERSEERS, and a DRAUGHTSMAN, temporary service, lasting over years. Chances of confirmation to suitable men. Pay Rs. 40—2/1—60 plus conveyance allowance 25 per cent. and 30—1/1—40 respectively. Sanitary experience preferred. Apply to DIVAN, Baria State with testimonials and stating age, caste and native place.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH.
Divan, Baria State.

Huzoor Office,
Devgad Baria, 14th April, 1919. 2261

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 30 per month rising to Rs. 40 per month on approved service with an allowance of Rs. 6 per month; the post is permanent. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience to the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1919. Those who know Canarese need only apply.

T. M. KAZI,
Chief Officer.
Hubli Municipality.

Hubli, 7th April, 1919. 2180

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1919, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1918
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Directors.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 14th April, 1919, to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 1st April, 1919. 2018

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th April, 1919. 2118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MEMORIAL TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AGAINST THE ROWLATT BILLS.

THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY are hereby informed that the above Memorial is placed in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, 123, Esplanade Road, (above Asquith and Lord) and they are also requested to sign it. 2250

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the undersigned at Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, 1919, at the hour of 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Dated this 16th day of April, 1919.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY.
Liquidators.
2259

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 206 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that the following Special Resolution for winding up the abovenamed Company was passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Company held on 22nd March, 1919 and 15th April, 1919, respectively.

RESOLUTION.

"That the affairs of the Company be wound up voluntarily."

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY.
Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919. 2260

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London S. W.

FRIDAY, the 18th instant, (Good Friday) and MONDAY the 21st instant (Easter Monday) being public Holidays the Society's Bombay Branch will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will however be open as usual for business on Saturday, the 19th instant from 9.30 a.m., to 2 p.m. 2192

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI SAKHI ISMAIL, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. ABDULLABHOY NANAMIYA ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL REHMAN and MAHOMED HABIB ABDUL LATIF SAFRI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 97 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of the Purchasers, on the South by the house of Suleman Usuf Patel and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 231 and Street Nos. 124-126, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys
2238

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Auction Sale of Timber, advertised by Mehta and Co. Auctioneers at the instance of Jani Vithal Ambaram and Co. and on the account and risk of Mr. R. N. G. Navalkar as default. ing Purchaser we are instructed by Mr. R. N. G. Navalkar to state that he is not the Purchaser of the timber to be sold.

Dated, 16th April, 1919.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. R. N. G. Navalkar.
2264

NOTICE.

OUR clients Messrs. GANPATRAM TUKARAM & CO., Proprietors of the Tatva Vivechaka Press, situate at Khetwady, are informed that one SHANKER alias BAPUJI KASHINATH PADVAL has been recovering the bills for the work done by the above Press and has been passing receipts in the name of our clients.

The said Shanker alias Bapuji Kashinath Padval has no authority from our clients to recover their moneys.

Public are hereby requested not to make payment of any moneys payable to our clients to the said Shanker alias Bapuji Padval and are hereby informed that if they will do so they will do so at their risk.

Bombay, 16th April, 1919.

AMIN & DESAI
Attorneys for Messrs. Ganpatram Tukaram and Co.
2266

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. MATUBHAI KASSAMBHAI the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 73 3/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 873, New No. 8038, Old Survey No. 1655 and New Survey No. 954 assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward C No. 6211, Street Nos. 135-137 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by Ghogari Moholla aforesaid, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the property of Gulam Mahomed Guffor and on or towards the North formerly by the property of Alli Mahomed Fazul.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1919.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2258

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARIMAN MANEKJI POHOWALA has agreed to sell to our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the Sand attached thereto, together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street, (formerly called the Portuguese Street), without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 557 square yards, but measuring according to the Collector's rent rolls 583 3/9 square yards or otherabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2951-2957, New No. 9995, Old Survey Nos. 4373-4374, and New Survey No. 5018, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward Nos. 7729-7730 and Street Nos. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 1 and bounded on or towards the East, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Northbrook Street, on or towards the North by a moiety of a passage and beyond that by the property of Koombhar Raja Hajah and on or towards the South by a moiety of a passage and beyond that by the property of Khoombhar Bhima Jiwa and which said premises are delineated on the plan thereof hereto annexed and are therein surrounded by a red boundary line.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
2267 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. ARJUN GOPALJI SOMIA has on and from 14th April, 1919, retired from the partnership subsisting between him and our clients Messrs. KHIMJI LALJI and VAGHJI LALJI carrying on business as Commission Agents in the name of V. K. Brothers and that our clients will carry on the said business in the same name from to-day. If any one will deal with the said Mr. Arjun Gopalji Somia in the name of V. K. Brothers, he will do so at his risk and our clients will not be in any way responsible for the same.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Lalji and Vaghji Lalji.
2202

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA PARASHRAM MHATRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk in the employ of Messrs. George Service and Co., widower. Deceased.

HARESHWAR RAMCHANDRA MHATRE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, the eldest son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Bhetwady, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty-first day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.

The 31st day of March, 1919.

MR. HARESHWAR RAMCHANDRA MHATRE,
Petitioner-in-person.
2230

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Bessie Love

In her latest Pathe Play

How Could You Caroline?

ALSO

LUKE IN ARE CROOKS DISHONEST! ?

A Great Gathering in Bombay Suburb.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF

The Gurukula Vidyalaya

SANTA CRUZ.

A SAMPLE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Grand Annual Celebrations will be held at Santa Cruz in a huge Pandal opposite the Gurukula Vidyalaya, Hasanali's Bungalow on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 18th, 19th and 20th April, during the Easter Holidays

WHERE, there will be learned lectures by famous speakers known throughout India,—wonderful feats of physical strength and gymnastics by celebrated athletes and Brahmacharis—English, Sanskrit, Gujarati dialogues and scientific experiments by the Brahmacharis, religious songs by noted Indian male and female singers etc., etc.

COME ONE, COME ALL——ALL ARE WELCOME.

N.B.—Special arrangement with B.B. & C.I. Ry. has been made for additional local trains. Reserved accommodation for ladies.

SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT

Monday, 21st April, 1919, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

At Balliwalla's Grand Theatre

Singing Concert by

Miss Gauhar Jan of Calcutta

who will produce new popular pieces of high-class Indian music.

Gold and Diamond Medalist.

Proud Recipient of Diamond set Medals

By His Highness the Nawab of Rampur

and

His Highness Sir Agha Khan

ALSO A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY THE UNCROWNED KING OF INDIA

the Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta

a number of High Officials, gentries and nobilities besides.

CHARGES: Rs. 10, 5, 3, 1-8, and 1.

Please book your seats at once.

The Picture Rendezvous of the Cultured.

GAIETY CINEMA

(Gaiety Theatre Opp. Bori Bunder)

offers its grand opening Programme the Splendid "World" Production

TRILBY

featuring the dainty vivacious star

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

together with

The Universal screen Magazine and a Ripping Comic

3 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10

NEXT WEEK—Mrs. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Mildred Harris)

in the Beautiful Jewel Production

PRICE OF A GOOD TIME.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

THE DELIGHTFUL CHILD STAR

IN A GREAT PATHE PRODUCTION

"CUPID BY PROXY"

A charming Romantic Comedy Drama

With a remarkably developed note of human interest running through it.

"BEHIND THE LINES" (Topical)

PATHE' GAZETTE.

"TEDDY BEAR AT PLAY" (Cartoon)

Coloured

Every night: 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.

Extra show: every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY:

"THE MAD LOVER."

Lalit Kaladarsha Natak Mandali

WILL STAGE

On FRIDAY, the 18th at 3 p. m, (S. T.)

"Hatch Mulacha-Bap"

On Saturday the 19th April 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"Manapaman."

On Sunday the 20th April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

At the BOMBAY THERATE, Grant Road.

Tickets can be had at the Company's residence next to Banmahal Lane, Sandhurst Road.

THE EMPIRE

COMING SHORTLY

Tarzan OF THE Apes

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE AMERICAN PAINT AND VARNISH Mfg. Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF :

Ready for Sale at a Reasonable Price—

3 tons French Grey ready mixed paint
50% zinc oxide.

3 tons moist Anticorrosive.

1 ton White ready mixed paint
40% zinc oxide.

30 gallons best Signal red paint.

PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL

SPECIALISTS IN

READY MIXED PAINTS

IN ALL COLOURS

Anticorrosive and Antifouling Paints.

All Paints are made from carefully selected materials after analysis in our Chemical Laboratory.

ESTIMATES PREPARED FREE OF COST FOR ALL PAINTING WORK AND HOUSE DECORATION.

ALL ENQUIRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO :

THE AMERICAN PAINT AND VARNISH Mfg. Co.

273, NAIGAUM ROAD, **DADAR**.

THE EXCELSIOR

In response to repeatedr equests due to the GREAT SUCCESS LAST SUNDAY

H. M. S. NEW ZEALAND ORCHESTRA

By permission of Admiral of the Fleet, LORD JELLICOE,

Capt. LEGGETT and OFFICERS will give

TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS

ON

GOOD FRIDAY, 18th, at 9-45

AND

SUNDAY, 20th, at 9-45.

Specially selected programme will include the following items :—

GOOD FRIDAY, at 9-45.

Overture .. Die Filsenmuhle .. Pussiger
3 Dances from Henry VIII German
Bell Gavotte .. Les Cloches de St. Malo .. Rimmer
Suite .. Monsieur Bladcaire .. Rosse
Minuet .. Boceherive

SUNDAY, 20th at 9-45.

Suite .. "Merchant of Venice" Rosse (By Special desire.)
Selection .. " Merry England " .. German
Barcarolle .. " Les Coates a'Hoffman" Offenback
Entr'acte .. "Alla Stella Confidente" .. Robaird
Selection .. " Soldier Boy " .. Romberg
(By request.)

FRANK B. LANE in TENOR SOLOS.

Popular prices Rs. 3 to 8 annas.

BOOKING AT THEATRE.

AT THE

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON,

Saturday 19th April 1919 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Grand Musical Concert

By

PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR PALUSKAR.

who has had the distinguished honor of being lately presented with Gold Medal by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore at last Dasra Durbar.

Prices :—Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.

Tickets at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN THE FUNNIEST FILM EVER MADE

" THE COUNT "

The Thrilling Serial

" The Strange Case of Mary Page "

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-night!

ITALA'S STUPENDOUS MASTERPIECE

A GREAT HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

ATTILA
ATTILA

" THE SCOURGE OF GOD "

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

Only three more nights of the Popular Pictures :

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPLENDID PICTURE BILL :

"The Girl with the Champagne Eyes"

A new photoplay of peculiar interest which has for its star the beautiful JEWEL CARMEN.

The play deals with the life of a person of such exotic and fascinating beauty that it stands in the way of her making a living as other women are permitted to do. She begins as a thief and injures a man who is entirely innocent and whom she later realizes she loves. She blasts his career by fastening upon him a crime that she herself commits, but remorse follows quickly, and it is her efforts to make up for this great harm that are depicted in a large portion of the play. The story is most absorbing, and not for an instant does its interest lag.

Prices :—Re 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seates in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Co.

For the first time in Bombay

The Successful Musical Comedy

"ARLETTE"

Book by Claud Ronald and L. Boubet. Music by Guy Le Feuvre and Ivor Novello.

Lyrics by Adrian Ross and Clifford Grey.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

presents today and during the week

A PHOTO PLAY VERSION OF

Marie Corelli's

World-Famous Novel

THELMA

together with the latest number of The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic Cartoon.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

COMING SHORTLY

Another Marvellous Indian Production

BILWA MANGAL OR SOORDAS

featuring

BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE

Miss Gauhar

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies bless a box of Martin's Pills in their homes, as that is the first step of any irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be confidently. Those of us who have recommended them, know their Superiority. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/6 MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, April 12th:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,371 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	456,000
East Indian " "	41 000
American " "	3,746 000
Other " "	116,000
Total Sales	14,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	Nil
" Export	Nil
East Indian Export	Nil
" " Stock	47 000
" " Forwarded	1,500
" " Actual Exports	3,700
" " Imports	5,000
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	126,000
East Indian Afloat	* 23,000
Total Afloat	151,000

* Received mutilated.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 10th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

	£		£
Total Bullion	85 100 000	Inc.	200 000
Public Deposits	30 100 000	Dec.	2,500 000
Other do.	116 300 000	"	7,000 000
Govt. Securities	58,000 000	"	9 100 000
Other do.	77 600 000	"	1,300 000
Notes and Gold	28 600 000	Inc.	400 000

The BANK RECEIVED 20% of the Libilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 9th:

Day's Export to Great Britain	9,000
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.65.00
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, April 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York May	26.45
" " July	24 40
" " Oct.	22 60
Spot Cotton at New York	22 45
" Orleans	26 25
Futures at New Orleans May	24.50
" July	23.70
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½ to 16¾
Demand Bills	4.64 60
Silver Commercials Bars	101½

New York, April 11th

	Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	28,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,245,000
" at Interior Ports	1,437,000

MONEY MARKET

London, April 9th.

Rentes 3%	62 1/2
Bar Silver Spot Steady	48 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½%	59½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	69¼
Government Securities 3 %	60¼
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.71

London, April 10th:

Rents 3%	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	—
Closing Tone of Silver :—	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	59½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	69¼
Government Securities 3 %	60¼
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.85

WAR LOANS.

London, April 9th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£98½
5% New	£98

London, April 10th:

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5 % New	£98 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 9th:

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual B'old	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzrat, 416 lb ex-ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	600
Tone of R'pes ed :—F rm	
Maximum price fixed for Sh pment.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Buyers	600
Tone of Linseed :—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate)	600
Toria Rapeseed April-May Buyers	600
Maximu price fixed for Sshipment.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£84½
Standard Copper G.M.B	£77½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	34½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	29/3½
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	29/3½
Tone :—Very quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/6
Tone :—Very quiet.	

London, April 10th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship	600
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Maximum price fixed for Shipment	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Buyers	600
Tone of Linseed :—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plate)	600
Toria Rapeseed April-May Buyers	600
Maximum price fixed for Shipment.	

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Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	29/3½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	29/3½
Tone :—Very Firm	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	1/11½
Tone :—Very quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 16.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 498 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 500/501 and declined to Rs. 495. For some time the bazaar was quiet, but steady at this price. Later on the rate improved to Rs. 496 and then declined to Rs. 491, which was the closing price. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 490, and closing quotations were as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May	492
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	500
Fully Good Bengal	May	382
Fine Oomras	May	445
Good Southerns	May-June	485

DULERAI CO.'S COTTON REPORT.

April 16.

Total Receipts in 2 days in Bombay.	9,188
Total Receipts of Cotton since September last	15,63,756
	15,72,944

Yesterday our Market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 500 per candy, and a gradual rise set in, till the prices were lifted to Rs. 511½. At Colaba the market opened weak at Rs. 508 and after further fluctuations closed at 504.

At the commencement of the operations the market showed an upward tendency and the tone was distinctly steady. Prices were gradually lifted to 511 and at this level of prices some of the Japanese Houses were sellers, which brought an end to the excitement in the market. Since Saturday no news have been received from New York and we are of opinion that the immediate course of the market will be guided by the American Market.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 16TH APRIL 1919

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach	April-May	491
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	391
Fine M.G Oomras	May	445
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	485
Good M.G. Southerns	July Aug.	488

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	487	400	390	378	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	402	395	385	370	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	463	453	438	...	"
M.G. Oomras No. 4	...	427	408	398	"
M.G. Broach	512	507	500	492	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th April 1919.

Cotton	10 000 bales
Wheat	29,951 Qrts
Linseed	2,501 "
Rape, etc.	482 "
Gingellywood	1 304 "
Poppyseed	586 "
Groundnuts	8 "
Castorseed	1 3 "
Ghee	91 185 "
Myrabolams	2,502 "
Cottonseed	19 850 "
Mowraseed	102 "
Gram	662 "
Jowar	200 "
Tallo	211 "
Barley	342 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 16th 5-30. p. m

Ready;	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	70 0 0	0 0 0
" Cawnpore 70-36	70 0 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Bansla	70 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 10 0	13 2 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed Brown Bold	14 0 0	14 14 0
" Thin	14 2 0	14 10 0
Teaseed White 32-15	190 0 0	22 0 0
" Gujar 75-36	190 0 0	21 0 0
" Black	190 0 0	20 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	24 0 0	19 0 0
Poppyseed, White	18 0 0	18 8 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	19 0 0
Barley	7 0 0	7 8 0
Mowraseed	42 0 0	0 0 0
Castorseed	84 0 0	17 0 0

Forward;	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	0 0 2
Linseed May	15 5 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 16th.

	Rate per lb Rs as p
Davids No. 10	0 15 4
Shapurji No 10	0 15 12
Simplex No. 10	0 14 8
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 15 9
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 8 15/16
Bank Demand	1 8 1/2
Doc Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 5/8
Fcs. Demand	180
American Dollars	231
Hongkong	324
Shanghai	326
Japan	145½
Singapore	187

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 16.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a. 1/6 11/32 to 5/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 199.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 216.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 146-8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 320.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 286-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 101-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market remains fairly steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2145, Swan 575, Simplex 640 Shapurji 121½, Pearls 557½, Madhowji 2125, Luxmi Cotton 1500, Kohinoor 1220, Currimbhoy 357½, Kastoorchand 1035, Finlay 460, Fazulbhoy 737½, David 577½, Crescent 227½, Colaba 1535, Century 457½, Bombay Cotton 580, Bombay Dyeing 1500, Bundi 38½, Katni O. 255½, Katni Def. 1345, Tata New Def. 425 p. Tata Old Def. 1100, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 40 x.d. Alcocks 885, Bombay-Burma Petroleum 16 x.d., Bombay-Burma 965, Bombay Tramway 580 x.d, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1265. Tafa Bank 12-13.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 2150, Swan 575, Simplex 647½, Shapurji 120, Pearls 560, Madhowji 2120, Luxmi Cotton 1800, Kohinoor 1215 x.d., Currimbhoy 357½, Kastoorchand 1000, Finlay 460, Fazulbhoy 740, David 577½, Crescent 227½, Colaba 1535, Century 460, Bombay Cotton 590, Bombay Dyeing 1475, Bundi 39, Katni O. 250, Katni Def. 1340, Tata New Def. 425, Tata Old Def. 1095, Tata O. 235, Alcocks 885, Bombay-Burma 965, Bombay-Burma Petroleum 15-14, Bombay Tramway 582½, Bombay Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1265.

TELEPHONES

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The Best Magneto Telephones ever made for Railways, Telephone Companies, Native States, Mills, Colleges, Hospitals, Large Offices and Private Buildings.

We have everything for the Telephone and repair all types of Instruments.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY COMPANY.

Post Box No. 459, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams : "CHIPHONE," BOMBAY.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION

RECENT OPINIONS.

"I have examined Mr. J. A. Ferandes (Veterans' Lines, Pallararam) and I find his lungs very much better."

SHOLAPUR—"I am glad that he has completely recovered."

BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mr. F. A. WEBB, Guntakal :—
"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly :—
"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

LONAVLA—"A noticeable improvement."

My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
Saharanpur, U.P.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April, 16.

			Total up-to-d te. Rs.
War Bonds	Rs.	..	Rs.
Cash Certificates	" 224-12	"	31,616-6
Total ..	224-12	"	..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notice under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Band at Esplanade Band Stand, at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.).
Declaration of Results of Inter-Commerce and Science and B. Com. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday. Banks closed.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Easter Eve, Banks closed.
Ninth Session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Pandit Malaviya presiding.

SUNDAY, April 20.

Easter Day.
Ninth Session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Pandit Malaviya presiding.

MONDAY, April 21.

Easter Monday, Banks closed.
Ninth Session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Pandit Malaviya presiding.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 50	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of 12 noon.

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play a programme of music this (Thursday) evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND.

The annual gathering of the Industrial Home for the Blind, will be held to-morrow, at 5-15 p.m., (B. T.), at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a Study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street Fort) this evening at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.). The subject of study will be "Developing Virtues."

SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA IN BOMBAY

Satyagraha propaganda work was carried on actively as usual. All the proscribed books are completely out of stock. Mahatma Gandhi visited the wounded persons in hospitals in Ahmedabad on Monday last. He is expected in Bombay to-morrow.

SPECIAL STATION ORDER

By Major-General W. Knight, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commanding at Bombay.

Bombay, April 15.

287. Reference Station Order No. 237, dated 27th March, 1919, all officers of the Garrison will wear uniform until further orders, except for recreation.

GURUKULA VIDYALAYA, SANTA CRUZ.

The Eighth Anniversary of the "Gurukula Vidyalya", will be celebrated at Santa Cruz, in a special mandap, opposite Sheth Hassonally's Bungalow (on the sea-side Trunk Road) every morning from 7-30 to 11 a.m., and every afternoon and evening from 1 to 7-30 p.m., on April 18th, 19th, and 20th.

HORSE KILLED BY ELECTROCUTION.

The main over head electric wire of the B.E.S. and Tramway Company on the Soparibag Road, near Morarji Goculdas Mill, broke and fell on the road, and the horse of a victoria which trod on the wire was electrocuted and killed on the spot. The occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY, BOMBAY

A meeting of all the boys of the schools of the Society will be held to-day, at 3 p.m. in the School Hall when the Scheme of the Proposed Boys' Parliament will be explained to them and Representatives from various classes will be elected. Medals and certificates to those who had volunteered in the last Influenza Epidemic Work started by the Social Service League will also be presented at the same time.

GONDAL MITRA MANDAL.

A special general meeting of the members of the Gondal Mitra Mandal was held on the 13th April, 1919, on Sunday, at 8-30 p.m., to express deep, regretful and vehement opposition against Black Bills and sympathy for the Satyagraha movement and to greatly grieve at the internment of Mahatma Gandhiji. A resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that may the Almighty crown Mahatma Gandhi's efforts with success.

TREAT TO DEPRESSED CLASSES' CHILDREN

Through the kindness of Mr. S. R. Bomanji a treat was given on Monday last to about 200 children of the Depressed classes attending the different schools of the D.C. M in the Spacious compound of the Seva Sadan. After a very interesting programme of games and open air sports, prizes were distributed to the winners and refreshments served by the Seva Sadan inmates and workers. The childrens had a most plessant time and dispersed late in the evening.

A CASE OF OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, concluded the inquest into the death of a Hindu who was found dead in the Mankeshwar Temple Dharamshala at Reay Road on the 5th. The deceased was identified, and his name was Gordhandas Purshottamdas, and he used to live in Khand bazar, Bombay. He had left his house some 13 or 14 days ago, and the deceased's wife stated that a complaint had been lodged against him. The Police Surgeon stated he found signs of opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, probably suicidal.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street on Tuesday the 22nd instant 5.45 p.m., for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Report and statements of accounts of the Association for the year 1918-19. (2) To appoint office bearers and elect members of the Executive Committee for 1919-20. (3) And such other business that may be brought forward by the Hon. Secretaries.

CONCERT IN ... FAMINE FUND.

The Charity Concert, arranged by Mrs. A. B. Tata, and held at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, on Saturday, in aid of the Famine Fund and for the provision of medical clinics in the schools of the Society for the promotion of National Education was a great success. A most varied and entertaining programme was gone through by a number of Parsi and European ladies. Miss Gulcheher C. Mehta, Mrs. K. Patch and Miss Rati Bhesania gave Hindustani songs which were much appreciated and so was also the work of Miss Shaw, Miss C. Bridges and Mrs. Crisp at the piano. Miss M. Thompson gave a very clever exhibition of fancy skipping, Miss B. S. Batliwala performed the Scottish Reel, and Miss Nelly Dart the Marine Dance and the performances of all these three were loudly applauded. The special features of the programme and which were the most appreciated of all the items were a Greek Tableaux, "a Greek Freize in a Palace with graceful poses" and "Wood Nymphs." The programme which concluded with a Firefly Dance proved as stated above, a great success for which Mrs. Tata who organised it deserves much credit.

ICE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Monday at Messrs. Kanga and Sayani's Office, Fort, when the Directors in the course of their report said: From the accounts it will appear that the Company has during the period under Report, made a profit of Rs. 14,789-1-9 which includes the balance of Rs. 1,528-8-6 brought forward from the previous year.

In connection with the accounts under review your Directors beg to mention that the Company has, ever since its inception, made a steady progress, showing good results except in this year and it was your Directors regret to observe, duo firstly, to high prices of fuel, chemicals, etc., consequent on their sacrcity, owing to war times and secondly, to the fact that the factory had to be kept at a standstill for about two months for executing repairs at heavy costs, and thirdly, to certain differences having arisen with the City Ice Supplying Company which were eventually compromised.

The Directors also beg to inform the Shareholders that the under-lease with the City Ice Supplying Company having been determined by them from August, new arranegment for the sale of the ice produced in your factory has been made on favourable terms with other merchants and they hope to show better results for the current year.

The Director in the course of his speech said:—

You must have already read the report of the Directors. You will remember that at the last annual General Meeting I hinted that a rival Company was then expected soon to be in the market. That expectation became an accomplished fact and a factory known as "Soonawalla Ice Factory" turning out more than 10 tons, was started. In addition to that another factory called the "Crystal Ice Factory" was also started. In consequence of the Soonawalla Factory the City Ice Company exercised their option to terminate our lease to them as from 1st September last but we lost no time in entering into an agreement with substantial Contractors for the supply of our factory's ice which will expire at the end of this year and in the opinion of the Directors the terms thereof are favourable.

We are still in the happy position of being absolutely free from any debt."

After the Director's report was adopted the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

	Rs.
Through Mr. D. S. Chowdhari	75
Through Mr. Abdul Latiff Curter ...	50
Through Mr. Bhimji J. Mackanji ...	20
Through Dr. A. S. Erulkar	15
Through Mr. B. B. Desai	96
Mr. B. N. Vakil	2
Messrs. Vardhman and Sons	3

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your valuable paper and oblige?

"While proceeding toward Byculla a couple of days back, I happened to meet a candidate of the Byculla G. I. P. R Training School. This candidate looked so meagree and pale as if he were victim to some terrible disease On my enquiry I found that he was not suffering from any disease but on the other hand was a victim to the tyranny of the Byculla Training School Staff. He said to me that he was studying the "cabin course" as a paid candidate, and for the past 24 hours had eaten little or almost nothing as he did not till then receive his scholarship due to him for 2 months to pay up the dues of the boarding keeper who refused to feed him unless his outstandings were realized.

It is a pitiable case that the G. I. P. Railway Company should not pay the scholarships of the candidates right after the end of each month. I, therefore, on behalf of those suffering appeal to the authorities concerned through the medium of your esteemed paper to pay their best attention to the matter and redress the grievance of the oppressed.—Yours, etc.,

AZIZ.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 15.

The rice market is dull to-day. Small dealings in Europe No. 1 quality to-day are reported at Rs. 295, April, Rs. 405, 407, May at Rs. 417-8-0. June paddy is firm and has very short supplies owing to the water festival..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

S. S. Takada, Downing, Sydney March 11.
S. S. Queda, Mexon, Rangoon April 5.
S. S. Zealandia Bevchlebank, Wellington March 20.
S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi April 14.

DEPARTURES.

April 16.

S. S. Zayani, Cunningham, Mahomerah.
S. S. Port Hacking, Coltell, London etc.
S. S. Suveric, English, London, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Malatna, Greive, London.
S. S. Dumra, Fisher, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Burma for London, etc.
Steamer Gregory Apcar for Zanzibar, etc.
Steamer Griqua for Hull, etc.
Steamer Rotenfels for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Takada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Takada 4,222 tons, Captain J. Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney with a general cargo, which port she had left on 11th ultimo.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. I. Coy's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Mexon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 5th instant.

S. S. Zealandie:—The steamer Zealandie, 5,172 tons, Captain A. Bevchlebank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Wellington, with a cargo of wool, which port she had left on 20th ultimo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 14th instant.

S. S. Malatna:—The steamer Malatna, 5,209 tons, Captain F. Greive, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Suveric:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Suveric, 8,022 tons, Captain E. J. English, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 16th April, 1919.

Vessels	Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A City of Chester	..	3521	Liverpool	19-4-19	..K Nhron & Co
B Siam Maru		2816	Hongkong	20-4-19	..O S Kaish
D & E Portoda					
Alessandretta		2581	Genoa	17-4-19	..M Italiana
F Itola	..	3402	N F	N F	..M M & Co
G Sashayam		100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
H Hwahsun		1115	Hongkong	18-4-19	..M M & Co
K Barjora		1008	Busra	19-4-14	..M M & Co
L Nabung	..	2898	N F	N F	..B & P S N Co
O Babreln	..	1403	Aden	N F	..T Morrison & Co
Q Schooner Utopia	..	398	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Sharif Hasenn owner
MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.					
Mo ra	..	9002	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
Ma anadi	..	549	Jamnagar	17-4-19	..B S N Co
Indravari	..	518	N F	N F	..B S N Co
Kaveri	..	553	N F	N F	..B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Rajah	..	3634	Calcutta	N F	..M M & Co
2 Zayani	..	2627	P Gulf	16-4-19	..H S Shustry & Co
4 Penylan	..	2794	Dunkirk	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
5 Kowelt	..	2398	P Gulf	N F	..J Morrison & Co
6 Dilwara	..	5328	China	21-4-19	..M M & Co
7 Kofuku Maru	..	3885	Japan	19-4-19	..O S Kaisha
8 Shushtar	..	1718	Busra	18-4-19	..P G S N Co
9 Malta	..	3888	London	21-4-19	..M M & Co
10 Massilia	6000		Glasgow	21-4-19	..W & A Graham & Co
12 Griqua	..	2099	Karachi	N F	..W. Nixon & Co
14 Dumra	..	762	P Gulf	17-4-19	..M M & Co
15 Lilohenlig		2122	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
100 Tons Crane					
Rotenfels		3591	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1 Elephanta		2695	Busra	17-4-19	..M M & Co
6 Varela	..	952	Busra	18-4-19	..M M & Co
4 Barala		1899	Busra	18-4-19	..M M & Co
5 Sicilia	..	4188	Busra	18-4-19	..M M & Co
6 City of Florence	..	4391	Hull	18-4-19	..J Finlay & Co
7 Ponlakota		2215	Bushire	17-4-19	..M M & Co
8 Nagoya		4250	London	19-4-19	..M M & Co
9 Hunea Castle	..	2482	Busra	24-4-19	..D R I M
10 War Pike		3186	Busra	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
11 Karmala		5637	London	N F	..M M & Co
12 Norman	..	3983	London	18-4-19	..M M & Co
13 Burma	..	4801	London	21-4-19	..M M & Co
4 Suveric		8022	London	16-4-19	..M M & Co
14 Bandra	..	1877	Busra	22-4-19	..M M & Co
Jetty War Harbor	..	1846	Busra	N F	..D R I M
Coconada		2162	Busra	11-4-19	..M M & Co
Offside A Prosper	..	1376	Busra	18-4-19	..R I M
13 Cocevama		2496	Busra	21-4-19	..M M & Co
17 Jeeangir		3361	Busra	18-4-19	..R I M

EXPORTS.

April 16.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool 2,440 dholls coir yarn, Pierce Leslie and Co.; 100 bales wool, Bhavanji Harbhaw; 600 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 93 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co.; 9 bales wool, G. A. Begbie and Co.; 43 bales wool, Bombay Company; 76 bales wool, Virchand Gomessa; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 60 bales goat skins, Enrico N. Stein; 57 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly and cotton, 100 cwts. wax Khimji Visbuffalo hides, Allaudin Cassam; 440 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

City of Chester for Liverpool, 200 bales cotton waste 100 bales cotton fly, Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, B. Meyer and Co.; 14 bales cow hides, 7 bales buffelo hides, Allaudin Cassam; 440 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

City of Florence for Hull, 4,000 cwts. myrabolam, Dinshaji Bhicaji and Co.; 8 008 cwts. bold linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Dinshaji Bhicaji Khan and Co.

S. S. Grequa for Hull, 100 cwts. Niges seed, A. Durst.

S. S. Massilia for Philadelphia 45 bales goat skins, Deccan Trading Co. of Bombay.

S. S. Massilia for Philadelphia via Liverpool 30 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

S. S. Norman for London 200 cwts. ginger, Hoosein Esmail and Co.; 500 cwts. ginger Esmail Dossa and Co.; 200 cwts. ginger, 150 cwts. cashewnuts, Rutanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 501 cwts. hirabol, Davoodbhai Mohamedaly Bushrai; 750 cwts. myrabolam, 150 cwts. turmeric, 75 cwts. ginger, 75 cwts. nux vomica, Asian Overseas Trading Co.; 48 cases cardamoms, Ratanjee Jeevandas and Co.; 130 cwts. nux vomica, 14 cwts. wildmare, 4 cwts. deer horns, Mohamedally Abdul Kayum; 1,056 cwts. myrabolam, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 100 bales woolen cutting, Modadaly Somji; 4,004 cwts. myrabolams, Purshotam Mathuradas and Co.; 1,200 cwts. coir yarn, Premji Khetsey; 195 cwts. coir yarn, Kirkpatrick and Co.; 120 bdls. coir matting, 175 bdls. coir mats, Dharogh Smail and Co.; 8 bales sheep skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 638 cwts. khiemis, Takersee Kanji and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 50 cwts. cashewnuts, 200 cwts. ginger, Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 14 cwts. hemp, National Financing and Commission Corporation.

S. S. Nagoya for London 11 bales sheep goat skins, H. B. Ramji and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S. S. Karmala for London 204 cwts. gum arabic, 22½ cwts. gum kathora, 50 cwts. gum olibanum, Padamsey Jethabhoy; 8 cwts. hops, The Mercantile Bank of India.

S. S. Nagoya for Marseilles 2 boxes banana powder, Desai Patel and Co.

S. S. Burma for London 600 cwts. gum kadaya, Shivji Khetsey and Co.; 6,006 cwts. bold linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Massilia for New York, 200 cwts. fennel seed, Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 99 cwts. gum kadaya, Shamji Chopsey and Co.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Koke 2,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Kobe, 103 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 1,400 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Yokohama Kisto Kwaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Nagraki 200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Yokohama 400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Osaka, 12 cases cotton white shirtings, Guna and Co.

S. S. Siam Maru for Osaka 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisa; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kisto Kwaisha.

S. S. Siam Maru for Yokkaichi 300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabashiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai 1,317 bales cotton grey twist, I. David.

Penylan for A Port in France, 20,000 cwts. linseed, 7,000 cwts. poppyseed, Lovis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Hwakkan for Hongkong 16 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 3 kegs hydro sulphate of soda, Shaw Wallace and Co.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Hongkong 133 bales cotton yarn, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Itola for Calicut 300 bales cotton, Moolji Jetha and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 16.

S. S. Manora from London Agents—M. M and Co., 2 cases mantles, 266 cases emulsion, 12 cases, 1 cask glassware, 6 cases purified spirit, 16 cases gas mantles, 2 bags asbestos fibre jointing, 291 loose steel tubes, 20 bags steel tubes compo, 14 cases perfumery, 450 cks 500 cases cement, 30 cases dry colour, 50 steel plates, 5 cases writing paper, 42 pkgs E'warey soap, stationery, boots, glassware, etc., 23 cases confectionery, 4 bales wall paper, 28 cases toilet soap, 5 cases soap purified spirit, 2 cases dental cream, 100 cases aerated waters, 10 cases shocs, 27 cases writing papers and envelopes, 2 cks gum, 59 cases stone granite and bronze for memorial, 4 cases fosmamint tabets, 3 cks, 5 cases saddle soap, 6 cases table sact, 25 cases whisky, 10 cases sauce, 2 cases bath soap, 168 cases O'. stores; 5 cks, 73 cases vinegar, 30 cases cape alives, 18 cases corn and flour, 7 cases clay paste, 3 cases hosiery, 27 cases essences, 8 cases antifiction metal, 9 pkgs rivets and washers, 2 bales woolens and cotton goods, 4 cks, 6 cks E'ware, 10 cases glycerine 2 cases window glass, 3 cases quassi wood, 17 cases oil warnish, 14 cases rubber goods and freconeh chalk, 307 cases wine, 5 cases colour, 13 cases drugs, 43 bags nails, 35 cks 2 cases steel tocks, 9 cases liquid colour, 2 cases, 1 keg potash biscarb, magnisia chloride, etc., 1 keg citric acid, 60 tons chalk in bulk, 37 cases cigarettes, 10 cases cut tobacco.

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

Our readers are reminded to-night that the Bandman Opera Co. commence another short season in Bombay with a Musical Comedy altogether new to Bombay Playgoers "Arlette", which is a semi military operetta with a fictitious kingdom as a background. This play was one of the greatest successes of the Calcutta Season and is a successful production in every way. Among the new comers to the Company are Lyle Jefferies Mr. Jack Kershaw and a new comedian Mr. Ian Maxwell. There will be no Bandman's performance on Good Friday, but in response to repeated requests, Mr. James MacGrath has secured by kind permission of Lord Jellicoe, Captain Legg, gett and Officers of H.M.S. "New Zealand" the splendid Royal Marine Band, which will give an appropriate Orchestral Concert at 9-45. An entirely different programme will be given on Sunday next at the same time.

"OLYMPIC HACKLES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the launching of the "Rowlatt Bills" or the Rowlatt bark, the Government seems to have embarked not only on a thankless and unfortunate project but also on a speculative adventure which might at any time be expected to land it in dangerous shoals. What is glaringly evident in the passing of these Bills, is the incessant tapping of the civilian bureaucracy at its Simla stronghold, and the utter disregard of the people's representatives, and above all entire indifference to and riding roughshod over the liberties of peoples. But the days of abject passivity to the enactments of a handful of civilians is long past and the present Indian is a true product of the new order of things, with a mighty torrent of ideas, hopes, and aspirations.

Having constant business connections on the western coast I have oft had occasions, these days on my travels to observe the deep antipathy nurtured by different sects of people both literate and otherwise, towards the bills which go among them by the appellation of the "Rowdy Bills?" The average Indian who was never a man to look down upon the alien with anything but cordiality now casts his eyes upon him with distrust and suspicion and the racial hatred and animosity which lay dormant among the Indian populace seems to have been kindled, and it is not going too far to say that it shall never cease to glow so long as the "Olympic Shackles" are upon them. Viewing therefore things as they stand at present it may be safely asserted that a civil administration, and the Rowlatt Bills, are too incompatible to be yoked together. By the institution of a military rule alone, or by proclamation of martial law as is being done at present in prominent centres, the Government shall have to keep the Rowlatt Bills afloat, if they are not to be repealed at all. But no nation has as yet succeeded in smothering a people's patriotism by a threat of arms, while it is not to be expected that India's millions can be terrorised by the mere use of force. And if these bills are only precautionary and provisionary measures applicable to restricted areas where anarchical and revolutionary crime are proved to exist, has not India and the Indians been a prey so long to the abusive use of only "precautionary and provisionary" weapons applied with absolute indiscretion, both in season and out of season, by the "Gods on the Olymphus" and their deputies?—Yours, etc.,

L. K. V. REID.

Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, April 15.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY, LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,60,000.

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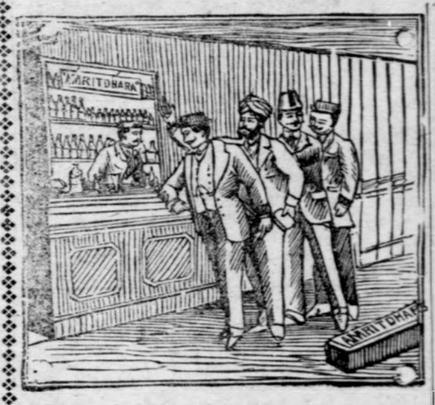
EVERY ONE IS IN NEED



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And many more too numerous to mention here.

Of such a medicine which should be a one-in-all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea, a best household medicine.

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VOICE OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

LAWLESSNESS OF ROWLATT LAW.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR DISALLOWANCE OF THE ACT.

A crowded and representative meeting of the members of the legal profession in Bombay was held yesterday in the Rooms of the Presidency Association to memorialize the Secretary of State for India to advise his Majesty to signify his disallowance of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Act XI of 1919. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan presided.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan said that it was a unique gathering, because he did not remember a single occasion in the past when the members of the different branches of the legal profession in Bombay had assembled together to express their opinion on any Government measure. They had made that departure on that day because a great crisis had arisen in the country on account of the hasty action of the Government in placing on the Statute Book of India a measure which, in their opinion, was unnecessary and one calculated to create in the minds of the public certain distrust in the administration of British justice. It was not his purpose, and it should not also be the purpose of any of the speakers who were to follow him, to go into the details of the measure on that occasion. It was too late in the day to do that, and it would be a sheer waste of time to deal with the measure in detail. With regard to the charge universally made in the Anglo-Indian press against the critics of the measure that they had not either studied or understood it, Mr. Talyarkhan said, it was not possible for any person to make that allegation of ignorance or incapacity against the members of the legal profession. They were intimately connected with the administration of justice and they had studied that Act in particular and had come to the conclusion that it was a most deplorable piece of legislation and that the only purpose which it would serve the Government would be to add one more Act to the armoury of coercive legislation, which unfortunately the Government had been manufacturing for the last few years unwisely and unnecessarily. They were against that legislation because their experience told them that legislation of that kind failed entirely in its object and had never failed to attain that other object namely, of creating distrust, alarm and shaking the confidence of the people in British justice.

"AGAINST ALL CANONS OF BRITISH JUSTICE."

The sensible portion of the community both among Indians and English would readily acknowledge that the foundation of British rule in India rested itself on nothing more securely than on the purity of British justice (cries of "hear, hear"). The unswerving loyalty of the millions of this country which made it possible for a handful of English people to govern them was due to the conviction which had grown with their growth and strengthened with their strength that it was not possible for the liberties of the meanest subject in India to be taken away from him without an open, full, free and a fair trial, a trial in which the law would come to his side and tell him that there would be no obstructions put in his way for conducting his defence and that every facility would be given to the accused to prove his innocence. Tested by this test—and he would say that there was no other test which could be applied to British measures—the Rowlatt Act which they had met there to condemn offended against almost all the canons of British justice and it was because the legal profession cherished the highest admiration for British law and its administration that in that grave crisis in the country they had come forward to give expression to their views on that highly objectionable measure. They did so in a friendly spirit. They had no feeling of ill will, nor a tinge of malice against the Government. They did so in the best interest of the Government, because they honestly believed that nothing could do the Government of this country a greater harm than that the people should lose confidence in the administration of justice. The Rowlatt Act in their opinion was going to have that effect and because it was going to have that effect they had met there that night to point out to Government the necessity of doing whatever lay in its power to disallow that measure. The only appeal was to the Secretary of State to disallow that measure. It should be disallowed in the interests both of the people and for the good name of the Government. Mr. Talyarkhan ended by making an earnest appeal to the speakers not to use any violent language or unnecessary vehemence in condemning the measure.

MEMORIAL TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Tribhuvandas Malvi then moved the following resolution:

"That a memorial be prepared and submitted to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council urging him to advise his Majesty the King Emperor to signify his disallowance of the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act XI of 1919 which is subversive of the fundamental principles of British justice.

"That in the meantime the Chairman be authorised to communicate the substance of this resolution by telegram to the Secretary of State and to forward a copy of the resolution to H. E. the Viceroy."

Mr. K. M. Munshi seconded the resolution. It was their ideal he said, that India should form an equal component part of the British Empire and of those rights which belonged to British citizens in all the rest of the Empire and it was their paramount duty to protest against that Act which sought to impose upon India a limitation which was not imposed on the citizens of the other parts of the Empire.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, supporting, said no self-respecting Indian, be he a Parsi, a Hindu, or a Mahomedan could close his eyes to the fact that with a stroke of the pen the independence, free thought and liberty of the at the sole will and wish of the Executive by the legislation.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. D. J. Surti proposed that a Committee of the following gentlemen be formed to draft a memorial to the Secretary of State: Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayker, N. V. Gokhale, N. D. Lam, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan D. J. Surti, Chotubhai Vakil, K. M. Munshi, S. B. Kapadia, H. D. Nanavaty and H. P. Mody.

SUPPLANTING NOT SUPPLEMENTING CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. Surti said:—The circumstances under which we have met together this evening are of a unique character and so also is to-day's gathering as, I think, this is the first time in the history of the profession that all its three branches have met together to discuss a situation of vital importance, both legally and politically. In passing, gentlemen, I may be allowed to express the hope that to-day's meeting may be the precursor of many more such, but, I fondly hope, under happier auspices. The objectionable principles and provisions of what is commonly known as the Rowlatt Act, but is more appropriately characterised as the Black Act, have been so fully, so thoroughly and, I may add, so mercilessly threshed out in cold print, on fiery platforms and in the sobering atmosphere of the Imperial Council hall that any repetition of them would be an unnecessary tax upon your patience. We, as citizens of Bombay, have protested, and protested in vain, against the passing of this most obnoxious measure and to-night we have met together as necessary auxiliaries of Law and Order, or as your esteemed Chief Justice would have it as vassals of the ever radiant lamp of truth and justice, to condemn this measure. In the past we have had repressive, I was almost going to say, oppressive legislation passed through the Council, but hitherto our attitude has always been one of submissive acquiescence or grumbling protest.

But in the present instance we have decided to adopt an attitude of unflinching determination because the Act which we have met to condemn this evening is one which is subversive not only of the cardinal rules of British Jurisprudence, but also of the first principles of natural justice. The axiom that no man shall be presumed to be guilty till he is proved to be such before a competent tribunal has now passed into the region of legal fictions. The maxim that no man shall be condemned unheard is now an exploded theory. Henceforward the executive and not the judiciary are to be the guardians of our liberties. That symbol of liberty, the Englishman's house, which we had been taught from our infancy to regard as his castle, is now a phantom structure in the realm of fairy land. The right of every accused person to be defended as of right by a pleader, the right to cross-examine and the right to an open door trial in the fierce light of publicity have all been hedged with restrictive barriers. Even the first principle of the rules of evidence has been topsy-turvied by requiring you in some cases to establish the negative of your adversary's affirmative. It would appear as if the Act is not meant to supplement the criminal law as its misleading preamble has it, but to supplant it. In addition to these there are a host of objections which have been laid bare times out of number.

Suffice it to say that the Rowlatt Act,—I am afraid, every time we mention the name we are giving somebody an advertisement he ill deserves from us—has been condemned and condemned in no unmistakable manner by the whole country and its chosen representatives with an unanimity such as we have never witnessed before. We have done all that it was possible for us to do to prevent the passing of this most hated piece of legislation, but so far our efforts have proved fruitless. Under the constitution the King is our final arbiter and to him, we have decided, to carry our appeal as our last and only chance. Let us all hope that this our last constitutional appeal will not go unheeded.

POLITICAL ASPECTS.

Much as I desire to avoid the political aspect of the present situation, I confess I cannot resist the temptation of touching upon it, if even only at the fringe. What with the old Regulations, nearly a century old, of which we have had a gruesome reminder this morning in the Viceregal communiqué, what with the I. P. Code, what with the Press and Seditious Meetings Act, what with the Defence of India Act and the Rules framed thereunder, and finally, what with the power to issue Ordinances and proclaiming Martial Laws in extreme cases, the Government have enough weapons in their legal armoury to quell any disturbance, no matter what its nature or magnitude.

The most recent of our unfortunate experiences is the best illustration of what I say. The only panacea for all the present ills is not, further repressive legislation, but the unstinted grant of the promised reforms and yet more reforms. This, gentlemen, is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, not only for the peace and tranquility of the country, but also for the solidarity of the Empire. Whenever we have been taxed with our shortcomings we have been accustomed to make but one reply. "We are what you have made us. Our shortcomings we owe to the system of administration under which you have brought us up." The same defence holds good of our friends whom we popularly know as the bureaucrats. They, like us, are also the product of the system under which they have been brought up to rule us. If they cannot, even occasionally, see eye to eye with us it is no fault of theirs. They also owe it to the system. When that is changed they also will change and drop their coloured and distorted glasses and learn to look upon ourselves and themselves as equal units of the same mighty Empire. Till then there certainly is no hope for us; possibly for them too.

Mr. H. D. Nanavatty seconded and the resolution was passed. With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

THE SITUATION AND THE REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By the misuse of the Defence of India Act in times of peace Dr. Kitchew and Mr. Satyapal have been deported from Lahore, and this Defence of India Act is the groundwork of and precursor of the infamous Rowlatt Acts which have thrown the whole country in an unprecedented turmoil. Several years ago some persons were deported under a Regulation of 1818 Lord Morley was then the Secretary of State and Lord Minto was the Viceroy. It was found very difficult by Lord Morley to justify those deportations even though the whole of Bengal was in the throes of the most acute form of agitation over the partition question and Punjab was not free from sympathetic agitation. It appears from Lord Morley's recollections that, he, time after time, wrote to Lord Minto explaining that it was very very difficult for him to defend deportations and requesting him that no further deportations should take place. He says on page 289 of his Recollections Vol: 2 "One thing that I do beseech to avoid is the absence of the accused. We may argue as much as we like about it and there may be no substantial injustice in it, but it has an ugly continental, Austrian, Russian look about it, which will stir a good deal of doubt or wrath here quite besides the Radical Ultras. I have considerable confidence after much experience in my flair on such a point." On page 292 he writes "One last word about the eternal subject of deportation. You may take my word for it, my dear Viceroy, that if we do not use this harsh weapon with the utmost care and scruple—always where the material is dubious, giving the suspected man the benefit of the doubt—you may depend upon it, I say, that both you and I will be called to severe account, even by the people who are now applauding us (quite rightly) for vigour. It is just some momentary slip in vigilance that has often upset apple-carts and damaged political reputations, if reputations matter."

It appears that the Russian or Prussian methods in administration have become so confirmed that there is no chance of either the Secretary of State or Viceroy being called to severe account. On page 309 Lord Morley says:—

"The point taken is the failure to tell the deportee what he is arrested for; to detain him without letting him know exactly why; to give him no chance of clearing himself. In spite of your Indian environment you can easily imagine how taking is such a line as that, to our honest Englishmen with their good traditions of legal right; and you will perceive the difficulty of sustaining a position so incongenial to popular mind either the Whig or the Tory."

Lord Morley compares the Viceroy's arguments in favour of deportations as similar to those which would have, perhaps, been used by the Spanish Viceroys in the Netherlands, the Austrian Viceroys in Venice and the Bourbon in two Sicilies and a Governor or two in the old American Colonies. In the Punjab following the hateful deportations, the Lieutenant-Governor who is a great lover, it appears, of "Martial Law and no d. d. nonsense," has stopped Indian papers from publishing the true accounts of what is happening in Lahore and Amritsar, prohibiting people from meeting in the Badshahi Mosque at Lahore (papers do not say whether even for prayers) and has surrounded the mosque with cavalry and infantry. Such a situation is created that formerly Englishmen would have raised a cry for an immediate impartial inquiry. Nobody nowadays asks for such an inquiry. The only thing one now hears is for more blood from papers edited by Anglo-Indians. It appears to many a people that many Englishmen have fallen in love with German thoroughness; and after the war the love of grabbing as much from Germany as possible is becoming the dominant passion of many an Englishman, and it appears that while they are keen on annexing a part of the German Empire they are also unwittingly annexing a part of the German mind.

It is admitted on all hands, and if I remember right, it was the boast of the Law Member in the Imperial Legislative Council that the accursed Rowlatt Bills were patterned after the Irish Crimes Act. Lord Morley says on page 317 "And as for legislating on the lines of the Irish Crimes Act, it is pure nonsense. He seems to refer to Forester's Act and that was about the most egregious failure in the whole history of Exceptional Law. If I know anything in the world it is the record and working of Irish Coercion since 1881, and the notion in the present Parliamentary circumstances and with me of all men in the Universe as S. S. (Secretary of State) of our being a party to *the new Law authorising detention without* trial is really too absurd to be thought of". Alas! what was too absurd to be thought of; viz: the *detention without trial* has actually been perpetrated and perpetuated by the Rowlatt Act England must now give up her claim that British Rule in India is based on Justice, Law, and humanity.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Lahore and Amritsar and from to-day's papers it appears that, the Government of India have issued to-day a communique, from which it appears that they are determined to adopt very drastic measures to meet the present situation; but there is not a word about instituting an inquiry into the real causes of the trouble. It is worth while to quote Lord Morley who had considerable experience of Irish troubles about what Martial Law really means and what it can achieve.

"Your mention of Martial Law in your last private letter really makes my flesh creep. I have imagination enough, and sympathy enough, thoroughly to realise the effect on men's minds of the present manifestation of the spirit of murder. But Martial Law, which is only a fine name for the suspension of All Law, would not snuff out murder-clubs in India, any more than the same sort of thing snuffed them out in Italy, Russia, or Ireland. The gang of Dublin Invincible was reorganised when Parnell and the rest were locked up and the Coercion Act in full blast. I say nothing of the effect of such a Proclamation upon public opinion, either in Parliament here or in other countries. It may be necessary, for anything I know, some day or other, but to-day it would be neither more nor less than gigantic advertisement of national failure."

It is, therefore clear that Proclamation of Martial Law and of other drastic measures alone will not and cannot meet the situation.—Yours, etc

M. M. PAKVASA.

Bombay, April 16, 1919.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A PROGRAMME OF WATER WORKS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner submitting a programme of water works to be carried out during the next ten years. It stated that the works were in addition to those proposed at Powai Lake in regard to which a reference had already been made to Government, and in addition to the works for which provision had been made in 1919-20. References were being made to the Corporation separately in regard to the protection of Tansa and Vehar catchment areas. The cost of the protection of Tansa was likely to exceed the estimate considerably, but part of the cost might be recovered if Government decided to take part of the land for forest purposes.

ESTIMATED COSTS.

The Hydraulic Engineer's note stated:—"I will first enumerate the works already approved by the Corporation and their estimated cost, viz.:—

Construction of Ghatkoper Reservoir excluding cost of land and excavation for foundations, Rs. 11,80,000; Protection of Tansa Catchment Area, Rs. 4,00,000; Protection of Vehar Catchment Area, Rs. 1,50,000; Construction of Mechanical Filters at Vehar, Rs. 10,10,000; and Construction of Service Reservoir at Sion, Rs. 3,70,000. Total Rs. 31,10,000.

In addition to the above and excluding the triplication of the Tansa Main, the following works will need to be completed, viz.:—

Increasing the storage of Malabar Hill Reservoir by 7 million gallons, Rs. 3,60,000; Replacement of 76 miles of small service mains by larger pipes at, say, Rs. 15,000 per mile, Rs. 11,40,000; Substitution of 4,500 under-ground hydrants for stand-post hydrants, Rs. 5,40,000; and Provision for additional distributing mains in Bombay, say, Rs. 5,00,000. Total Rs. 25,40,000.

The completion of the Tansa works will probably cost as follows:—

Raising Tansa Dam to full height, Rs. 3,50,000; Triplicating Tansa Duct and Main and appurtenant works 60 miles at, say, Rs. 1,50,000 per mile, Rs. 90,00,000; and Filtration of 80 million gallons per day, the whole of the Tansa output, at, say Rs. 50,000 per million gallons, Rs. 40,00,000. Total Rs. 1,33,50,000.

The total cost of all the above works amounts to Rs. 190 lakhs. I have excluded the construction of Golangi Hill Reservoir, as the hill is now so much cut away by quarrying as to be of no material value as a site for a storage reservoir. I think that the first 7 items should be pushed on with at once and that the following amounts should be provided in the Budgets for the next 3 years if funds permit."

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Corporation for their consideration.

"THE BOLSHEVIK SCARE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Though I never interest myself in politics, I would, however, like to draw attention to the scare of Bolshevism which your morning contemporary is attempting to create at present. A certain telegram from Helsingfors seems to have given your contemporary the opportunity of inventing this canard. What can be the meaning of this unless as camouflage to make believe that the Rowlatt Act is not the cause of the late disorders though it might have led to it. If this camouflage is intended to whitewash the blunders of the authorities for introducing this Act in the face of the bitter opposition all over India, it is doubtful whether it will succeed. People in England are not likely to be misled by it.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

April 16.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS' PLAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Altogether there were five matches for decision to-day, two in the first rounds and two in the second and the replayed tie between La Martiniere and the Measurers, which had ended in a draw of one goal all. None of the games except that between the Greer Sporting and E. B. S. Railway proved exciting. The Greer won by one goal to nil.

Dhabaid beat Faridpore by 4 goals to one, Calcutta F. C. beat City Athletic by three to nil. Bisseswar, an Indian team from Dacca, beat St. Joseph's by three goals to two. The replayed match between La Martiniere and the Measurers ended in favour of the former by 3 goals to two.

MAJOR BAILEY'S ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

It is understood that Major F. E. Bailey, of the Political Department, sent to Turkestan on a special mission and detained at Tashkhent by the Bolsheviks, has since succeeded in effecting his escape. No reliable news of his present whereabouts is known.

SEQUEL TO BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

SENTENCES ON ELEVEN PERSONS.

The Hony. Magistrates, Messrs. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and M. D. Thackersey, sat on Wednesday morning to hear the case arising out of the mob disturbance at Pydhonie on the 11th instant. The accused who number 36, were charged with disorderly behaviour on the public road.

As soon as the case was called, Inspector Home applied that he had been instructed to press the charges against the accused.

Then the first accused Kantilal Kalidas was called. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that he was coming from a temple and saw a great crowd at Abdul Rehman Street and he stood there. He received a blow of a bamboo-staff and fell down on the road.

Inspector Home deposed that on the 11th instant at about noon he saw the accused at Abdul Rehman Street. He was shouting out to the tram-passengers to come down from the tram.

Police peon No. 2411 said that he saw the accused asking people to get down from the tram car.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5.

"DID YOU STAND TO SEE FUN"?

Accused No. 2, Ram Bharas Balmukund, too pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said he was a mere passer-by.

Inspector Home said that he saw the accused at Pydhonie on the 11th instant crying out to people to get down from trams.

Court: Did you stand near the crowd to see fun?

Accused: Yes.

Police peon 1144 said he saw the accused at noon throwing stones.

The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 2.

Accused No. 3, Chimanlal Manilal, pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that he was going to a boarding house where he takes his meals, while a policeman arrested him near Pydhonie. He had no witness.

Inspector Home made the same statement as in the case of the first two accused.

The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5.

Vithoba Shantu was arrested at 12-30 p.m. in Abdul Rehman Street. Police peon No. 1609 deposed that the accused was throwing stones at the Lancers. He was fined Rs. 2.

The accused No. 5, Alibhai Mahomed, pleaded not guilty.

Police peon No. 266 stated that he saw the accused throwing stones at policemen. But none was hurt. The accused was clapping hands.

The accused was fined Rs. 2.

Accused No. 8, Somnath Nathalal, pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Home said that he arrested the accused on the 11th instant at 1 p.m. He was shouting out to the people to get out of tram cars and was also putting stones on the tram rails.

Accused: The Saheb (Inspector Home) did not arrest me.

Inspector Home: A sepoy arrested him on my instructions.

Police peon No. 1883 deposed that the accused was throwing stones at the tram cars. He was fined Rs. 5.

AN OLD MAN CONVICTED.

Accused No. 9, Jethalal Girdharilal, an aged man, pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Home stated that at about 1-15 p.m. the accused was crying to the passengers to get down from tram cars.

Accused: I am an old man. I was sitting near a urinal and saw stones flying in the air, whereupon I told the people to get down from trams, lest they should be hurt by stones.

Police peon No. 1883 stated that he saw the accused crying out to the tram-passengers to get out of the tram cars.

He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 2.

Accused No 10, Raoji Jagnnath, pleaded not guilty and said that he was going to a temple, and while passing through a ring of people he was arrested by the police.

Inspector Home deposed that the accused was one of those people who threw stones at 12-30 p.m.

Accused: I was passing through the crowd of people. I was not one of them.

Inspector Home: I heard him shouting.

The accused was fined Rs. 2.

Accused No. 11, Vallabhdas Dalsukh, pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Home deposed that the accused was shouting to passengers to come out of the car.

Accused said that he had witnesses, but they were not present in the Court.

He was fined Rs. 2.

Accused No. 17, Hiralal Ganeshji, pleaded not guilty and said he was going from a temple while the police arrested him.

Inspector Home: I saw him myself. At 2 p.m. he was throwing stones.

The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 2.

Accused No. 18, Raghunath Doorga, said that he was a cobler. The police sepoy saw him on the road, arrested him and gave him two kicks.

Police peon 1636 said that he saw the accused throwing stones. There were three stones in his hands. One of his stones hurted him (witness) on the head. The accused was also crying "Maro", "Maro" (kill, kill).

He was fined Rs. 10, out of which if recovered, Rs. 5 was to go to the witness by way of compensation.

CASE AGAINST 25 MORE ACCUSED POSTPONED.

The evidence regarding the charge against the accused Nos. 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23 and 36 will be heard on the 30th instant, as the police were preparing a more serious charge against them. The rest of the accused are to be tried this morning.

THE BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Of the four matches played to-day only one Asansol v. St. Xavier's proved really interesting. The game, which was played on the Calcutta ground proved fast. St. Xavier's proved a slightly better side. St. Xavier's scored first but Asansol equalised two minutes before the whistle. Extra time was gone through, but the game remained drawn.

Apprentices v. Mahomedans.—The match took place on the Customs ground. At call of time each side had one goal to its credit, but during extra time the Mahomedans went to pieces and the Apprentices won the match by five goals to one.

Police v. Bachelors.—The Indian team from Dacca lost to Calcutta Police by a solitary.

Military Police v. Mohunbagan.—This match, played on Rangers' ground was won by Military Police by two goals to one.

RESEARCH GRANT FOR INDIAN SCIENTIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The Royal Society of London has awarded a research grant of £75 to Dr. Rasik Lal Datta, D.Sc. of the University College of Science, for his researches on the detonating temperatures begun jointly with Mr. Nihar Ranjan Chatterjee, M.Sc. of the Dacca College.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH (3) DRAW WITH GRANT MEDICALS (3).

AN EXCITING FINISH.

Undoubtedly the best display of hockey seen so far in the tournament this season, was provided by the meeting between these two teams in the first round of the Aga Khan tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, when before a large and appreciative audience a fast, close and exciting struggle ended in the contestants retiring with honours equal, the scores being three goals all. On the day's play, the Telegraphists, in spite of practically equal balance in exchanges, gave exposition of a decidedly better and cleaner hockey than the Grant Medical boys—their brilliant short passing, dodging and tackling being most neatly and quickly executed. For the standard of hockey and in struggle for possession of the ball, the Telegraphists were undoubtedly superior to the Grant Medical team. Besides these, their attacking line and defensive ranks showed great understanding among themselves, the brilliant rushes of their forwards with clever dodges being ably supported by a resourceful defence, which developed magnificent defensive tactics in spoiling the Medical rushes which were quite vigorous and incisive at times. The Telegraph half-line followed up the progress of their forwards with great judgment and their backs cleared the coast well. Where every one of the Telegraphists played at the top of his form, it would be invidious to mention any one in particular for special prominence. The team, which worked together with perfect understanding, is one of great possibilities and there is no gainsaying the fact that it will ere long prove a very formidable combination if they can keep themselves together for some time. The forward play of the Telegraphists was quite classy at times, the enormous crowd highly appreciating every bit of their exhilarating display.

The Grant Medical College team, in spite of their speed and fast and tricky forward play, met with opponents, who would not allow much liberty and who knew the game quite as much, if not more. The fast Medical quintette, in which Wadia was the shining light, were nonplussed by the dogged and vigorous defence by the Telegraphists which cut matters short by persistently shadowing them and depriving them of the ball at the nick of time. On the whole, the Medical combination, in spite of brilliant individual efforts, proved a rather uneven lot, there being a few weak spots here and there, as compared to the Telegraph team. In short, in spite of even scoring it must be admitted the Government Telegraph Recreation Club played better hockey than their opponents. With less hesitation in shooting they might have run out winners yesterday. As already stated, a hot pace was kept throughout and there was hardly a dull moment during the 70 minutes' play.

After about 10 minutes' even play during which both goals were attacked in turn, Perkins, after a deplorable miss, secured the first goal for the Grant Medical College team. The Signallers retaliated and within the followed 5 minutes, N. C. D'Souza beat the Medical custodian with a low shot from a difficult angle. Continuing to attack, they forced two corners in quick succession which proved fruitless. The Medical defence eventually relieved the pressure and after some midfield play, half-time arrived with the score of one goal all.

After the usual respite, the Telegraphist forwards opened offensive operations with fine combination and ably supported by judicious half-back play. The Medical defence, however, proved equal to the occasion and the ball was transferred to the opposing territory, Briganza and Smith clearing the coast. The Medical forwards got going and a fine passing bout was neutralised by M. Mendosa. After some midfield operations Wadia beat the opposing defence and scored the second goal for the Grant Medicals. The Medical pressure was at this period very well-sustained and from a melee, Shaikh increased the Medical lead with a third goal. Nothing daunted the Telegraphists went down at top speed with brilliant combination attacking the Medical citadel and within the following two minutes, Sequeira for the Government Telegraph team reduced the margin. The attack was kept up and the encounter between the teams became very exciting, the supporters cheering their respective team vociferously. Two minutes before the full time was called, L. Fernandez scored the third goal, thus equalising. The game now came in interesting flashes, but no further score was recorded till the whistle sounded "No time." An extra ten minutes' play was then decided upon, but neither team could secure the lead and the game thus ended in a draw of three goals each.

The game will probably be replayed on Wednesday next.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College:—J. Fernandez; Smith and Arkley; Prescott, Briganza and T. Fernandez; Misquitta, Wadia, Shaikh, Rane and Perkins.

Government Telegraph:—Lance-corpl. J. Connor; Perrie and M. Mendosa; S. F. D'Souza, P. Mendosa and C. N. D'Costa; Mendies, Siqueira, L. Fernandez, Hankins and N. C. D'Souza.

Referees:—Captain Mathews and Mr. D. Karadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Parsi Cyclists v. 6th Reserve Battalion, Dorsets, Kirkee.

MONDAY'S GAME.

Lusitanians A. v. Ajmere Local Sports Club.

TUESDAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. North-Western Railway H. C.

CITY'S TOLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Tuesday was 228 as against 161 on the corresponding day of last year. Small-pox registered 13 attacks and 12 deaths, cholera 1 attack, and plague 9 attacks and 6 deaths.

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MAHATMA GHANDHI'S ADVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

IN ORDER that SATYAGRAHA may have full play and a chance of permeating the masses, in my humble opinion, the following instructions should be STRICTLY obeyed.

Some of the Items may require change later. The rest are INVIOLABLE PRINCIPLES of Satyagraha.

No Processions.
No Organised Demonstrations.
No Hartals on any account whatsoever without previous instructions of the Committee.

ALL POLICE ORDERS TO BE IMPLICITLY OBEYED.

No Violence.
No Stone-Throwing.
No Obstructions of Tramcars or Traffic.
No Pressure to be exercised against any one.

AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

No Clapping of Hands.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 17th April, 1919.

REFORMS IN HIGH COURT.

Not a few familiar landmarks have recently disappeared from the Bombay High Court Bench, and the retirement of Sir Basil Scott, after a tenure of office extending over eleven years, adds yet another to the tale. Sir Basil Scott was raised to the Bench after a long and successful career at the Bar and the large experience of men and Indian life gathered by him during the course of his practice at the Bar undoubtedly stood him in good stead in the discharge of his judicial duties. Sir Basil Scott is a man of few words and to this he added an almost wooden placidity of manner on the Bench—qualities which hardly tended to make him popular at the Bar. Nor did his judgments exhibit that wealth of language and legal learning which adorn those of some of his distinguished predecessors. Indeed, the retiring Chief Justice had the singular misfortune of seeing an unusually large number of the decisions of his Court reversed by their Lordships of the Privy Council. And yet he undoubtedly possessed some high judicial qualities not the least of which were his unruffled presence and dignity, his absolute indifference to the personalities appearing before him, and an anxious desire to mete out impartial justice.

The appointment of a successor to Sir Basil Scott will excite considerable public interest. For the High Courts in India fulfil a function peculiarly their own and not infrequently have they stood as the protectors of the citizens' liberties against an irresponsible and bureaucratic executive. And with the daily accession of arbitrary and unheard-of powers to the executive, the ability and, above all, the independence of the High Court judiciary and its Head is a matter of vital public concern. The weakness of the Bench of the local High Court has moreover often been the subject of public comment and even official concern and the Bombay Government have, in the appointment of the new Chief Justice, a great opportunity of importing much-needed vigour to the Bench. The selection of a distinguished Indian for the post, which was bruited at one time, has apparently been rejected as too revolutionary a pill for our Anglo-Indian friends to swallow. But we hope that the Government will not at any rate miss this occasion to bring out as Chief Justice an able member of the English Bar, trained in the free atmosphere of England and instinct with generous English traditions. Freedom from local prejudices and a breadth and independence of outlook are of supreme importance as tending to that absolute imperviousness to the executive will, which is a judicial attribute of the highest moment in India. And it is obvious that such independence and breadth of view must needs be rare in judges, however able and impartial, who have spent their lives in this country. Nor would it be out of place to advert to the antiquated practice of recruiting the Bench so largely from the members of the Civil Service which has undoubtedly made for the deterioration of the Bench in recent years. The remarkable wealth of legal talent now available at the Bars of the High Court has rendered this practice an anomaly and an anachronism requiring speedy and radical correction

An equally deleterious practice which has of late found increasing favour in Bombay, is the consistent ignoring of the leading element in the Bar in making appointments and of making selections for the Bench from mere "back-numbers" at the Bar, High Court officials and judges of inferior courts. The legislature has wisely provided a minimum of barrister judges for the Bench, presumably with the object of assuring the independence and the maintenance of the highest traditions of the Bench by its recruitment in part from leaders of eminence at the Bar. But independence, even in the judiciary, is intolerable to the bureaucrat and he has found a means of virtually defeating the statute by appointing to these posts court officials and judges of inferior courts who happen to be barristers. Nothing could be a greater evil, for it is obvious that judges of inferior courts and officials with administrative experience can never possess the independence, knowledge, training and experience which are born only of a long and distinguished practice at the Bar. And in view of the numerous able men at the Bar available for these posts, it is unthinkable that the Government should resort to the lower judiciary and administrative officials for filling appointments meant for men who have practised at the Bar. The weakness of the Indian element in the local High Court Bench, as compared with that in the sister presidencies, also deserves notice. Efficiency is indubitably the first and highest consideration which ought to govern all appointments to the Bench; and during the early years of their existence the exclusive or almost exclusive English composition of the High Court Benches was perhaps wise and justified. But much water has flowed under the bridges since those days and numerous Indians have with distinction held high judicial and legal offices. Indeed it would be no exaggeration to say that for every Civilian or second rate English barrister appointed to the Bench there are half a dozen abler and first-rate Indians available for these posts. It has ceased to be a question of merely a few more posts for Indians. It is now essentially a question of efficiency and public confidence in the highest judiciary. The whole question of the constitution of the High Court Benches and of the Civilian element in it calls for immediate consideration, for it is time that the pernicious practice of providing highly-paid berths for second rate Englishmen when scores of better-equipped Indians are available and the consequent lowering of the tone of the Bench were ended.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

There has been floating for some time in Bombay an idea of holding an International Peace Exposition in this city. This is a welcome idea. Any movement that materialises in the holding of such an exhibition must command the encouragement and support of all who are interested in the industrial and commercial progress of this country. In many of the great countries of the world similar exhibitions have been looked upon as a landmark. There was, for instance, the Chicago Exhibition; there was, again, the San Francisco Exhibition, and lately we had the Panama Exhibition. England had the Great Exhibition, the memory of which is still kept alive by the Crystle Palace. In France, there was the Paris Exhibition, which is still remembered by the Eiffel Tower, the great bridge across the Seine, and the stately buildings on either side of the river. The Brussels Exhibition is still fresh in men's memory as a great exhibition in that beautiful city of the Belgians. Then, Italy had her exhibition at Turin. Such exhibitions fulfil their role as powerful factors in the development of the economic resources of the country in which they are held, and also of all the countries with which it is associated in trade and commerce. An exhibition on some such scale is most urgently needed in India, for if India is to hold her place among the great nations of the world her industries and arts must be brought in line with those of other nations of the world. Reports, like that of the Industries Commission, may have their value, but nothing appeals to a great nation more than the actual visualised manifestation in the shape of an exhibition that brings together the great achievements of arts and industries of the world. It cannot be denied for a moment that India stands in need today of guidance in industrial advancement and in the better organisation of her industry and trade. It is for this very reason that we heartily welcome the movement which has been organised by the leading industrialists of Bombay to hold an International Exhibition in this city.

The meeting of citizens of Bombay interested in the project that will be held, will, we hope, bring it to a concrete shape. No other city in the East could have ventured upon such an undertaking than Bombay. While the holding of the exhibition will set right many of our ideas of the arts and manufactures of the country, it will incidentally help in the welfare of the workers in the cotton mills. In this aspect of the exhibition, the public will be most interested, and the millowners, who represent the great financial interests of the city, will, we have not doubt, help in the undertaking. No expenditure should be spared, and, if necessary, the millowners should contribute very liberally towards the undertaking. With the advent of normal times a readjustment of the economical forces will have to be made all over the world, and if India does not embrace this opportunity, she is likely to lag behind in the world-race. What the country needs most is practical guidance at the psychological moment and that guidance will be afforded, in no small degree, by the exhibition. The problem of the welfare of the workers of the cotton mills largely hangs on the reduction of the cost of manufacture, and practicability of such reductions could be shown by an exposition of the latest advancements made by engineering science in all countries. The exhibition, in short, will help in creating a spirit of *comradarie* between the industrialists of the East and the West, showing Indian industrialists the shortcomings of their organisations and guiding them in the proper paths of industrial advancement. Co-operation between East and West would be better achieved, organisation to buy and sell would be more systemised and the result would be beneficial to all parties concerned. This way progress lies, and this way the exhibition should point, and nothing should be spared to see that it becomes the success it deserves to be. If it only brings home to India more vividly the recent progress in the West, the labours of those who will organise the Exhibition will be fully justified.

Notes of the Day.

Sir George Lloyd's Statement.

The public statement on the present situation which Sir George Lloyd made last evening was couched in considered language. It was certainly not modelled on the denunciatory rhetoric of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. We are glad of the spirit of good temper with which he has discussed the position of Government at the present crisis. According to his Excellency's admission, there is more behind this phase of disturbance than meets the eye and it is well that we have the example of Sir George Lloyd's chariness in ascribing to Satyagraha all the evils of violence it has been combating since its inception. It is plain that in some parts of his speech his Excellency has been skating on thin ice, though there is little doubt as to the purport of the final appeal. No one has attempted to discredit the Government of his Excellency with the allegation that they have been reckless in the "employment of the ample military resources" at their disposal, and there will be no question as to their claim regarding the comparative patience they exhibited in Bombay on Friday last in the face of trouble. Now we believe that the policy of his Excellency is being caught in the current of action indicated in the communique of the Home Department, especially as in his speech he does not pause to discriminate between the pacific attitude of Satyagrahis and the turmoil, which, according to general belief, it is wrong to confound with the consequences of Satyagraha.

Terrorism.

The Government of Sir Michael O'Dwyer are excelling themselves. Lala Dunichand, Lala Harkishen Lal and Pundit Chaudhari have been summarily deported from Lahore. We know enough of the present Punjab Government and we do not feel surprised. The public are aware of the status and political credit of the people who have been deported and they can only conclude that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is rioting in the shadow of the Government of India communiqué, fully assured of their countenance and support. All this is, however, not a very happy symptom of the temper in which Government are disposed to exercise power under the various Bourbon statutes that have been dragged out in the name of good government. We are aware of the personal independence of the men who have been victimised by the Punjab Government and cannot help feeling distressed at the utter cynicism with which the rights of people to unmolested life are being suppressed under the cover of laws. The practice of random outlawry exemplified in these Prussian feats, will hardly help Government to restore peace. Probably Government want to restore order and in the process terrorise the people for teaching them a lesson; but it is not a lesson to the credit of the British Government.

The Lawyers' Verdict.

It has now become a fashion for hostile critics of the anti-Rowlatt agitation to pretend that the true character of the Rowlatt Act has not been understood by those who oppose it. The resolution, condemning the Black Act and demanding its disallowance by the Secretary of State, passed by the legal profession at its meeting last night, will, we hope, bring home the futility of such criticism. As Mr. Talyarkhan said, it was not possible for any person to make the allegation of ignorance or incapacity against the members of the legal profession. And what is the considered view of the profession? The Rowlatt Act, to quote Mr. Talyarkhan again, "offended against almost all the canons of British justice" and that "nothing could do the Government a greater harm than that people should lose confidence in the administration of justice." The Black Act undermines that confidence and the sooner this is realised the better.

A Convenient Theory.

The "Pioneer" is drawn to the conclusion that between the disturbances in Egypt and the trouble in India there are lines of similarity. The root of unrest is traced to enemy intrigues in Egypt and in India, a theory which must be exceedingly comforting to the bureaucracy which can henceforth regard the antagonism of the public to the Black Act as a detail that can await leisurely disposal. It is easy to indulge in speculations as to other people becoming the dupes of Germany or Bolshevik Russia, but the theory is welcomed not on account of its intrinsic probability, but on account of the hope that it would protect Government from criticism regarding the folly of precipitating unrest by the Black Act. The Government of Egypt were not entirely guiltless in the policy of flouting and coercion they adopted against the Nationalists. If there was danger of enemy propaganda, they, out of sheer obduracy, played into the hands of alien agents by provoking the people to agitate. Similarly, if there were danger of hostile action in India, the Government of India are guilty of grave shortsightedness in initiating a law repugnant to the people. The Government of Egypt did not exactly cover themselves with glory, and it may be that analogies are more suggestive of common follies than statesmanship—a matter which must strike the "Pioneer" as exceedingly queer.

A Lesson.

The magical effect on the Egyptian people of the news of release of the deported Nationalist leaders gives the lie direct to this new fangled theory and brings into relief the fact that the root cause of the recent disturbances in that country was the foolish and unstatesmanlike action of the authorities themselves. Learning the news of the release Cairo we are told, gave itself up to revelry. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed. "Enormous crowds thronged the streets all day long, singing, cheering and forming processions in which all classes, including women, participated." In fact, the participation of Egyptian women "in gaily bedecked motors, clapping their hands and waving flags," was one of the most striking features of the demonstration. A people who had a sinister purpose in view and not the safeguarding of its rights would not behave like this. The lesson of all this is plain. It is that the feeling of national liberty is as widespread as it is passionate among the Egyptians. And it is a lesson which those entrusted with the destiny of India would do well to profit by.

War Work in Bombay.

A copy of "War Relief Work in the Bombay Presidency" has been received by us, and we would congratulate Major-General Jennings for having been able to publish so excellent a report of the relief work done in Bombay during the period of the war. The contents of the book show that the collection of facts must have been no easy task, and part of the record of work done by the Presidency has been held over for treatment in a supplementary volume. The total receipts of the first four years of the war amounted to Rs. 60,58,644.15-4, but the work of administering the amount was only part of the responsibility of the Relief Committee. The book contains a full account of the activities of four years and is well illustrated. As a souvenir and a symposium of the voluntary services of Bombay, the volume is worth having. It is published by the "Times" Press, and is available at the Office of the Honorary Secretaries, 137, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended a meeting at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who has been unable to leave his bed for the past ten days, is to undergo an operation to-day. There is no anxiety, but Mr. Horniman is likely to be laid up for another three weeks or a month.

The council of the European Association has deputed Mr. Welby, Secretary, to proceed to London immediately to lay its views before the British public.

LAWN TENNIS AT QUEEN'S CLUB.

MRS. LAMBERT CHAMBERS BEATS MISS RYAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., April 16.

In the Queen's Club Lawn Tennis Covered the Court Championships (Ladies' Singles).

Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Miss Ryan of California in the final in two straight setts 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers will now meet Miss Holman in the challenge round.

LONDON, April 8.
Recd. 9-15 a.m. April 16.

Colonel Kingscote has scratched all events at the Queen's Club owing to an injury to his leg.

INTER-SERVICES RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

MOTHER COUNTRY BEATS SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April, 12.
Recd. 9-15 a.m. April 16.

In the Inter-Services Rugby Tournament the Mother Country to-day beat South Africa at Twickenham by 21 points to 12, while the Air Force accounted for Canada at Leicester by 11 points to 3 (Canada's first score in the tournament.)

The Mother Country having equalled the New Zealanders' record of four wins, replays the New Zealanders next Wednesday to decide the holdership of the King's Cup. The winners will meet the French Army at Twickenham next Saturday.

LORD SYDNEY BUXTON

TO CONTINUE AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. April 16.

The Press Bureau announces that at the Imperial Government's request Lord Sydney Charles Buxton will continue as the Governor-General of South Africa until June, 1920.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF THE NEWBURY CUP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., April 16.

The Newbury Cup resulted as follows:—

CALLANDER	1
RIVERSHORE	2
SIR BERKELEY	3

Ten ran.

Won by a head two lengths separating the second and the third.

Betting:—4 to 1 against Callander, 11 to 10 in favour of Rivershore and 100 to 7 against Sir Berkeley.

"RESOLVE TO REFRAIN FROM ALL VIOLENCE."

CALL TO SATYAGRAHIS.

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH AT AHMEDABAD.

The following is the full text of the speech of Mr. Gandhi delivered at a meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held at his Ashram, Sabarmati, on Monday last.

Brothers,

I mean to address myself mainly to you. Brothers, the events that have happened in course of the last few days have been most disgraceful to Ahmedabad, and as all these things have happened in my name, I am ashamed of them, and those who have been responsible for them have thereby not honoured me but disgraced me. A rapier run through my body could hardly have pained me more. I have said times without number that Satyagraha admits of no violence, no pillage, no incendiarism; and still in the name of Satyagraha we burnt down buildings, forcibly captured weapons, extorted money, stopped trains, cut off telegraph wires, killed innocent people and plundered shops and private houses. If deeds such as these could save me from the prison house or the scaffold, I should not like to be so saved. I do wish to say in all earnestness that violence has not secured my discharge. A most brutal rumour was set afloat that Anasuya Ben was arrested. The crowds were infuriated all the more, and disturbance increased. You have thereby disgraced Anasuya Ben and under the cloak of her arrest heinous deeds have been done.

These deeds have not benefited the people in any way. They have done nothing but harm. The buildings burnt down were public property and they will naturally be rebuilt at our expense. The loss due to the shops remaining closed is also our loss. The terrorism prevailing in the city due to Martial Law is also the result of this violence. It has been said that many innocent lives have been lost as a result of the operation of Martial Law. If this is a fact then for that too the deeds described above are responsible. It will thus be seen that the events that have happened have done nothing but harm to us. Moreover they have most seriously damaged the Satyagraha movement. Had an entirely peaceful agitation followed my arrest, the Rowlatt Act would have been out or on the point of being out of the Statute Book to-day. It should not be a matter for surprise if the withdrawal of the Act is now delayed. When I was released on Friday my plan was to start for Delhi again on Saturday to seek rearrest, and that would have been an accession of strength to the movement. Now instead of going to Delhi, it remains to me to offer Satyagraha against our own people, and as it is my determination to offer Satyagraha even unto death for securing the withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation, I think the occasion has arrived when I should offer Satyagraha against ourselves for the violence that has occurred. And I shall do so at the sacrifice of my body, so long as we do not keep perfect peace and cease from violence to person and property. How can I seek imprisonment unless I have absolute confidence that we shall no longer be guilty of such errors? Those desirous of joining the Satyagraha movement or of helping it must entirely abstain from violence. They may not resort to violence even on my being rearrested or on some such events happening. English men and women have been compelled to leave their homes and confine themselves to places of protection in Shahi Bag, because their trust in our harmlessness has received a rude shock. A little thinking should convince us that this is a matter of humiliation for us all. The sooner this state of things stops the better for us. They are our bretheren and it is our duty to inspire them with the belief that their persons are as sacred to us as our own, and this is what we call *Abhoydan*, the first requisite of true religion. Satyagraha without this *is Duragraha*.

TWO DUTIES BEFORE US.

There are two distinct duties now before us. One is that we should firmly resolve upon refraining from all violence, and the other is that we should repent and do penance for our sins. So long as we don't repent and do not realise our errors and make an open confession of them, we shall not truly change our course. The first step is that those of us who have captured weapons should surrender them. To show that we are really penitent we will contribute each of us not less than eight annas towards helping the families of those who have been killed by our acts. Though no amount of money contribution can altogether undo the results of the furious deeds of the past few days, our contribution will be a slight token of our repentence. I hope and pray that no one will evade this contribution on the plea that he has had no part in these wicked acts. For if such as those who were no party to these deeds had all courageously and bravely gone forward to put down the lawlessness, the mob would have been checked in their career and would have immediately realised the wickedness of their doings. I venture to say that if instead of giving money to the mob out of fear we had rushed out to protect buildings and to save the innocent without fear of death we could have succeeded in so doing. Unless we have this sort of courage, mischief-makers will always try to intimidate us into participating in their misdeeds. Fear of death makes us devoid both of valour and of religion. For want of valour is want of religious faith. And having done little to stop the violence we have been all participators in the sins that have been committed. And we ought, therefore, to contribute our mite as a mark of our repentence. Each group can collect its own contributions and send them on to me through its collectors. I would also advise, if it is possible for you, to observe a twenty-four hours' fast in slight expiation of these sins. This fast should be observed in private and there is no need for crowds to go to the bathing ghats.

I have thus far drawn attention to what appears to be your duty. I must now consider my own. My responsibility is a million times greater than yours. I have placed Satyagraha before people for their acceptance, and I have lived in your midst for four years. I have also given some contribution to the special service of Ahmedabad. Its citizens are not quite unfamiliar with my views.

AN ALLEGATION.

It is alleged that I have without proper consideration persuaded thousands to join the movement. That allegation is, I admit, true to a certain extent, but to a certain extent only. It is open to anybody to say that but for the Satyagraha campaign, there would not have been this violence. For this I have already done a penance to my mind an unendurable one namely, that I have had to postpone my visit to Delhi to seek rearrest and I have also been obliged to suggest a temporary restriction of Satyagraha to a limited field. This has been more painful to me than a wound But this penance is not enough, and I have therefore decided to fast for three days i.e., 72 hours. I hope my fast will pain no one. I believe a seventy-two hours' fast is easier for me then a twenty-four hours' fast for you. And I have imposed on me a discipline which I can bear. If you really feel pity for the suffering that will be caused to me. I request that that pity should always restrain you from ever again being party to the criminal acts of which I have complained. Take it from me that we are not going to win Swarajya or benefit our country in the least by violence and terrorism. I am of opinion that if we have to wade through violence to obtain Swarajya and if a redress of grievances were to be only possible by means of ill will for and slaughter of Englishmen I for one would do without that Swarajya and without a redress of those grievances. For me life would not be worth living if Ahmedabad continues to countenance violence in the name of truth. The poet has called Guiarat the "Garvi" (Great and Glorious) Gujarat. Ahmedabad its capital is the residence of many religious Hindus and Mahomedans. Deeds of public violence in a city like this is like an ocean being on fire. Who can quench that fire? I can only offer myself as a sacrifice to be burnt in that fire, and I therefore, ask you all to help in the attainment of results that I desire out of my fast. May the love that lured you into unworthy acts awaken you to a sense of the reality, and if that love does continue to animate you, beware that I may not have to fast myself to death.

ORGANISED DEEDS.

It seems that the deeds I have complained of have been done in an organised manner. There seems to be a definite design about them, and I am sure that there must be some educated and clever man or men behind them. They may be educated, but their education has not enlightened them. You have been misled into doing these deeds by such people. I advise you never to be so misguided and I would ask them seriously to reconsider their views. To them and you I commend by book "Hind Swarajya" which as I understand may be printed and published without infringing the law thereby.

Among the millhands the spinners have been on strike for some days. I advise them to resume work immediately and to ask for increase if they want any only after resuming work, and in a reasonable manner. To resort to the use of force to get any increase is suicidal. I would specially advise all millhands to altogether eschew violence. It is their interest to do so and I remind them of the promises made to Anasuya Ben and me that they would ever refrain from violence. I hope that all will now resume work.

DISORDER AT GUJRANWALA.

RAILWAY STATION BURNT.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 15.

News has been received in Simla that the mob attacked a train in Gujranwalla (Punjab) and burnt the Railway Station and cut the wires. Aeroplanes went out from Lahore which dropped bombs and machine-gunned the crowd. No further details are available.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Gujranwalla District (Punjab) and similar ordinance to that relating to Amritsar and Lahore will be issued immediately.

ARREST OF RINGLEADERS AT AMRITSAR.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

The attempt to hold a proscribed meeting at Amritsar was frustrated. After the arrest of some ringleaders the general with only Indian troops and police gave order to the crowd to disperse. As the crowd refused, order to fire was given. There were heavy casualties amongst the mob. Several hundreds were killed and injured. There was no further trouble.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD A PROSCRIBED MEETING.

CROWD FIRED ON AGAIN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

Martial law been declared in Lahore since Tuesday morning.

It is reported that the rioters at Gujranwala damaged railway bridges on both sides of the station. An aeroplane proceeded to Gujranwala and effectually bombed the mob and order is now being restored.

At an attempt by the people to hold a proscribed meeting at Amritsar on Sunday the general ordered it to disperse and it is said that as the crowd refused to disperse, order to fire was given. It is reported there was no further trouble.

DEEHI HARTAL ENDS.

NO INTENTION TO AEREST LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 15.

The Chief Commissioner resumed negotiations at the Town Hall this morning with the political leaders here. Swami Shradhanand was present. The leaders communicated their version to the Chief Commissioner. The latter read to them the last communiqué issued by the Government of India after which the leaders suggested that the leading men of all trades should be invited to the meeting and persuaded to resume their business. It was further mentioned that efforts should be made to induce butchers to slaughter goats during the day. The meeting was adjourned until 3 p.m. to carry out the wishes of the leaders. In the meantime Hakim Ajmal Khan used his efforts to induce butchers to resume work and his efforts proved successful.

A large number of tradesmen then met the authorities at 3 p.m. It was stated the reason for the strike was the order made against Mr. Gandhi and one of the reasons for its maintenance for these five days was the suspicion in the minds of the public generally that their leaders were going to be arrested. The Chief Commissioner assured the meeting that there was no such intention present in the mind of the Government. It was thereupon suggested that hand bills should be issued broadcast over the signature of the Chief Commissioner containing the statement that Government did not intend to arrest the leaders and also announcing that Mr. Gandhi was in Ahmedabad free and in good health and that the Chief Commissioner would communicate to the Government of India that the strike was due to orders made against Mr. Gandhi. The fact of the slaughter house having resumed work was also announced at the meeting.

The Chief Commissioner undertook to issue hand bills in the manner suggested and Dr. Ansari's draft in Urdu in that connection was approved by the meeting. It was hoped that shops would open in the evening for one hour at least.

FEW SHOPS OPEN IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 13.

Late in the evening very few shops were opened in the Chandni Chowk.

SCARCITY OF SUPPLIES IN LAHORE.

COMMISSIONER'S THREAT TO CALL IN MILITARY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 14.

On Sunday reliefs were carried out in the city and everything passed off quietly. Shops continued shut. Supplies for the civil station are scarce and have to be obtained from the outlying villages. Sunday afternoon the Commissioner summoned the Municipal Commissioners and some leading men to use their influence to have shops opened failing which the Military authorities would be left to deal with the situation as they thought proper.

MORE DEPORTATIONS IN LAHORE.

THREE LEADING CITIZENS SPIRITED AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 14.

Lala Dunichand, bar-at-law, Lala Harkishen Lal, bar-at-law and Pandit Rambhuj Datt Chaudhi, pleader, were deported to-day to an unknown destination at 11 a.m.

LAHORE UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April, 12.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

To prevent use of the city itself as a centre of disaffection and a rallying ground for the opponents of law and order a strong force of police and military entered the Lahore City this morning under orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore (Mr. Fyson) and occupied commanding points thus giving the authorities complete control of the situation in the city as well as outside of it.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

Martial law was proclaimed this morning. The methods adopted by the military at Amritsar on Sunday appear to be having a very salutary effect here. The General Officer Commanding has given notice that unless all shops are re-opened within forty-eight hours all goods in shops not opened will be sold by auction.

Riots have occurred in Gujranwalla. Much damage was done to the Civil station including the church. No lives appear to have been lost. Order has since been restored. The down passenger booking stall is shut but the authorities hope to have trains running again during the course of to-day. Many shops are opening and garries are now plying for hire. There is every likelihood that normal conditions will prevail in the course of the next day or two. The authorities have the position well in hand and any further disturbance will be promptly dealt with.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM LAHORE.

EARLY RETURN OF TRANQUILITY EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says the news we have received this morning is on the whole encouraging and that although it would be idle to say that further disturbances are not to be anticipated, there is at least good grounds for hoping for early return of tranquility. Strictness of censorship in Lahore precludes the publishing of all facts which have come to our knowledge and we await the appearance of official communiques on the subject. Only one communique has been issued hitherto since the outbreak of disorder on Thursday last and it substantiated our account of the riots at Amritsar and Lahore.

The importance of prompt publication of facts in regard to those events will be obvious when it is stated that the form in which rumour brought news to many folk in Lahore was that all Europeans in Amritsar had lost their lives. Had a gross exaggeration of that sort remained uncontradicted for even 24 hours the consequences might have been extremely serious. As a proof of quietness of the situation on Monday, various parties might have been seen going out shopping to a few places where shopping could be done and at the market a few vegetables, eggs and the like were available. Ladies and children were noticed at the Delhi House where business has not been suspended. At the Masonic Hall the welcome arrangements made for a supply of rations to the servants who were hard hit by the closure of Bunnia shops drew large crowds and the work placed a great tax on those who so kindly undertook to relieve distress among the menial establishments. Another supply depot was opened at Roberts Club when the tonga contractors rather turned tables on their Indian friends by refusing to supply conveyances to any of them. Servants calling for tongas had to produce signed chits from their employers.

About 200 beds were provided at Burt Institute for ladies in the railway locality but many did not see the necessity to avail themselves of this hospitable arrangement.

LATE MR. SCOTT.

Mr. Scott of the National Bank who met so untimely a death at Amritsar on Thursday, had been in India about 17 years and served in most of the Indian branches of that bank and only returned from a furlough in Scotland two months ago. He was unmarried and his home was at Dalkeith near Edinburgh. He was transferred from Bombay to Amritsar about a month ago.

SITUATION IN DELHI.

EXCITEMENT STILL PREVAILS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 15.

The latest news from Delhi states that the Chief Commissioner again requested the leaders of various communities to use their influences in re-opening shops. Armed police were posted in Chandni Chowk where considerable excitement still prevails.

On Saturday evening wires to Simla were cut and telegraphic and telephonic communications were interrupted.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S STATEMENT.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, made a public announcement at the Science Institute, Bombay, yesterday, on the present situation. Members of the Imperial Legislative Council present in Bombay, members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Justices of the Peace, members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, members of the Committees of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Mill-Owners' Association, the Anjuman-i-Islam, the Indian Piece-goods Association, Fellows of the University, and the Imperial title-holders were invited to the meeting.

H. E. the Governor said:—

Gentlemen,

I have asked you to meet me here to-day in order that I may lay before you simply certain grave considerations in regard to the present disturbances in this Presidency.

You represent some of the leading citizens of Bombay, men of great standing in this city, men of great experience, and men who hold large stakes in the progress and development of this country; and as such will be jealous as I am for the vindication of law and order and for good repute of this great city and the presidency at large.

I have not been more than a few months among you; it is only some four months since I assumed charge of the Government of this presidency. During that time, however, it has already been my lot to deal with many delicate and difficult problems and I have already found that if once you take the people of Bombay into your confidence and invite their co-operation, they are only too ready to come forward and assist.

We are passing through grave and serious times; hard upon the end of the war and its long strain we have had to face both pestilence and a grievous famine, intensified for all by high prices and food shortage. In facing these difficulties you have given your money and help in relief and organisation.

We have also passed through industrial troubles full of anxiety and difficulty. As you know, Gentlemen, I did my utmost at that time to assist in a solution which should do justice to the workers without inflicting injury on a great industry. I gratefully acknowledge the splendid support of the leading citizens and millowners at that time.

WHAT IS THE ROWLATT ACT?

And now we are faced with a situation more serious than any of these, which concerns not only the presidency, but all India. It is said that the unrest that is now abroad is due to the passing of a certain Act known as the Rowlatt Act by the Government of India. Let me tell you clearly what is the reason for the passage of this Act. In certain parts of India remote from this presidency there was discovered a formidable organisation of revolutionary anarchists, composed of men whose sole object was to oppose law and order, who were bent on and committed the most brutal murders, who committed dacoity and raid and who were terrorising whole districts into silence about their actions. Such men are the enemies of all human society and no Government can tolerate such outrages in the interests of the people themselves. And enquiry was set up and a Commission formed composed of the most eminent judges both British and Indian, men whose names command universal respect. This Commission found that in certain areas where this murder and dacoity took place, ordinary law was quite powerless to deal property with these outrages and that Government had not the power to protect the people of this country from these terrible dangers. Special legislation was therefore passed to give Government those powers and this is the Rowlatt Act. You all know, though the great mass of people do not appear to know, that this Act cannot be put into operation until more than another six months, that is until the expiry of the Defence of India Act. You also know that it cannot and will not be applied to any area unless it becomes clear that there is in that area widespread revolutionary and anarchical propaganda or crime going on. I am myself convinced that this Act would not have been passed unless there was a real need for it and I am further convinced that the Government of India would not apply this Act to any Presidency without consulting the Government of that Presidency. Those are plain facts about the Rowlatt Act, and it has come to my knowledge that there have not been lacking mischief-makers who have for their own purposes alarmed a large mass of ignorant people in regard to this Act and failed to explain to them what its exact scope and meaning is.

But, gentlemen, it is, alas, clear that the disquiet over the Rowlatt Ac is being exploited by some who have larger and more dangerous ends in view than the mere repeal of this Act. The present disturbances have none of the characteristics of constitutional agitation. What do honest men do and loyal men do who really desire to change the mind of Government? Do they not after Acts have been passed exhaust every constitutional method before they commit themselves to wild resolves? Has my Government ever tried to interfere with orderly meetings? Have they interfered with the free expression of public opinion even when violently expressed? In spite, moreover of the great difficulties of dealing with crowds excited by wild talk, have not the Police and Military shown the most praiseworthy patience, tact and moderation on every occasion? The military and police deserve the whole-hearted thanks and admiration of Government and the people of this Presidency.

What, however, has been the answer to Government's patience and moderation? Open advocacy of law-breaking, the commitment of crime, murder, arson and pillage. We have the tragic story of Ahmedabad and Viramgam and what has occurred in these places and in others is clear evidence of something more sinister and something more utterly fatal to the future of this country than ordinary agitation. A mob may loot shops, may indeed if excited commit violence of many kinds, but unless it is carefully organised it does not seize strategic railway points as at Viramgam, or as in Ahmedabad and other places direct its first efforts against telegraph offices, railway stations and the derailment of trains. This kind of action indicates revolutionary activity rather than agitation—coupled with cold-blooded and brutal murder, and to talk of the pitiless way in which large stocks of grass have been wantonly burnt in this year of famine, shows the ruthless nature of the movement.

THE WIND AND THE WHIRLWIND.

And now I would ask you, gentlemen, whether it is not time to reflect what is and must be the absolutely inevitable result of teaching the masses of the people disobedience to the law. It is not so much the Government that will suffer; it can and will deal promptly with the situation and will not for a moment hesitate to do so in any and every manner in which it may be necessary. But if this spirit is allowed to permeate the minds of the people it is you that will suffer and the people as well. It is your lives, your property, your industries, and what is more important than all, it is the good name and repute of Bombay that will suffer. This presidency has been famous for its order, its progress, its spirit of liberty and for the close and happy relations between Europeans and Indians of all classes. One of my main desires in coming to this Presidency was to link still closer these relations, to make this Presidency the leader in all wise reforms. I do not ask your minds on the Rowlatt Act, although I do not share your apprehensions for the issue is greater than that to-day. But I do say this, that if you do not openly denounce this revolutionary spirit, if you, the very leaders of opinion, do not fearlessly set your faces against these doctrines of lawlessness, be it in the trivial things or great, you will inevitably be the first to reap the whirlwind of which others have sown the wind

Gentlemen, I and my Government have so far held our hands; we have shown patience; we have shown restraint in the hope and belief that all sober-minded opinion in this great City, once they realised the true nature of this movement and recognised its true aims, would promptly turn against bloodshed, violence and murder and rally round Government. The duty which lies imperatively and immediately upon Government is to vindicate the law, to restore and maintain order throughout the Presidency and to protect the life and property of law-abiding subjects of His Majesty committed to their charge. The duty which lies upon you is to aid Government in their task and give it your utmost moral and material and physical support, not simply to disapprove but actively to condemn and to combat all those forces which threaten the future and prosperity of India.

Government will, I assure you, discharge its own duty with the ample powers at its command. I rely with the fullest confidence upon you to discharge yours. But me say this in conclusion that while our path of duty lies plain before us it is not too late for Bombay to do what I so ardently desire and confidently hope she will do namely to give a lead to all India in this matter. Let her leading men get together, let them speak out in no uncertain voice that they will have nothing to do with those forces and those movements which are now leading to disturbances and rebellion, let them on grave political issues speak their mind through any constitutional channels they may choose and let Bombay show once again that her great reputation for sobriety, progress and loyalty remains and will remain unimpaired.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MAILS.

WERE UNABLE TO LEAVE LAHORE ON MONDAY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

The Calcutta and Bombay mails were unable to leave Lahore on Monday owing to a derailment on the line between Lahore and Amritsar. Both left early on the morning, communication having been restored.

AT NIPANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

NIPANI, April 15.

A public meeting was held at Nipani on 11th instant under the presidentship of Mr. V. B. Kulkarni, Pleader, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar lectured on Mr. Gandhi's advice of Satyagraha. All the shops of the Kapad market Saraffi market and Kirana bazaar were closed on Sunday 13th on hearing the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest.

LATE MR. THOMSON OF AMRITSAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 14.

Mr. G. M. Thomson, who lost his life in the Amritsar riot, was born at Croydon and originally entered the service of the Delhi and London Bank. He was on the staff of that bank's Calcutta Branch for several years and when amalgamation with the Alliance Bank of Simla occurred, a few years ago, Mr. Thomson was posted to Peshawar and Dehra Dun and then to the new branch just opened at Bhopal. He was only recently transferred from Bhopal to Amritsar and on Monday before his death visited Lahore on business motoring in from Amritsar and returning the same evening. When the riots broke out on Thursday he was advised by the clerks to leave the bank but pluckily remained at his post.

SATYAGRAHA LITERATURE.

We are asked by the Secretary Satyagraha Sabha, to announce that the prescribed literature, viz., "Hind Swaraj", "Sedition Defence", and the "Life of Kamil Pasha", published by the Satyagraha Sabha is now out of stock and therefore not available. And the Sabha is not in a position to undertake to send books per V.P.P.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN IN CAIRO.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

CAIRO, April 7.—One of the most striking features in connection with the demonstrations in Cairo has been the participation of Egyptian women in gaily bedecked motors, clapping their hands and waving flags. Nobody anticipated a few months ago that harem ladies would be drawn into the arena of politics.

A most unusual incident was a harem lady addressing a large gathering outside the Sultan's palace. Celebrations were continued on April 8th

The behaviour of the crowd was in general satisfactory but there were many cases of anti-British feeling. Isolated depredations continue, for instance, the cutting of telegraph wires and the stoning of trains.

DISTURBANCES NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

MOB FIRED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

CAIRO, April 9.—A communique states that in the course of the demonstrations on April 7th, the crew of the motor lorry which was attacked was obliged to fire causing casualties. On the same night there were disturbances near the Shepheard's Hotel. Shots were exchanged and two people were killed and four wounded.

On the afternoon of April 8th, a British officer who was peacefully endeavouring to quell the disturbance was maltreated but rescued. Firing ensued and several were killed and wounded. The mob murdered two British soldiers in the Abdin Square. The situation has up to present been controlled without repression but communique concludes with a grave warning.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN CAIRO.

ORDER RESTORED AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.

CAIRO, April 9.—There were renewed disturbances to-day particularly in the neighbourhood of the Abdin Square where the mob endeavoured to barricade the entrances. A few machine gun brusts were fired and armoured cars were prepared for action. The casualties are unknown. Order has been restored.

HAWKER'S TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

POSTPONED OWING TO WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.

ST. JOHNS (NEWFOUNDLAND). April 12.—Hawker with his Sopwith aeroplane announced that he would start his Trans-Atlantic flight at six o'clock, this evening. He was forced, however to postpone the flight at the last moment owing to weather.

LONDON, April 13.

ST. JOHNS (Newfoundland) April 13.—Mr. Hawker is planning to start about noon to-day. Heavy rain which has fallen all night still continues. He is therefore rushing his start lest the conditions grow worse during the afternoon.

LONDON, April, 13.

ST. JOHNS (Newfoundland). April 13. (Later).—It is still raining and dense fog prevails. Hawker's flight has been postponed until this afternoon

"GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO GOVERN!"

MADRAS MAIL' ON THE SITUATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April, 15.

Commenting on the Delhi and Lahore riots etc., the "Madras Times" writes that in this matter grave responsibility rests upon the Government of India which it cannot shirk. It possesses wide powers and it must use them without stint. The ultimate origin of the present disorder is the refusal of the Government of India to govern. It has capitulated to agitation at every turn.

EVENTS AT KASUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 15.

Events at Kasur on Saturday were the direct outcome of riots at Amritsar, with which Kasur has very close business relations. These enabled Amritsar to exercise an economic pressure which compelled the closing of shops at Kasur thus giving agitators a fair field amongst the idle portion of the populace. On Saturday morning disorder broke out and the station was attacked and considerable damage was done in the booking office while telegraph wires were also cut. A train from Ferozepore was attacked and two European soldiers assaulted. The mob also attacked the Post Office and the Treasury. At the Treasury fire was opened upon the rioters. Military reinforcements from Ferozepore quickly arrived to patrol the city and quiet was restored.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN DUSSELDORF.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 16.

BERLIN, April 12.—Serious fighting is taking place at Dusseldorf. The strikers are incessantly machinegunning the railway-station. Government troops are using artillery and minethrowers against the Spartacists who have constructed trenches and barricades in streets and are resisting stubbornly. Extremely heavy fighting is expected. Martial Law has again been declared in the town.

SITUATION IN MUNICH.

PEOPLE WITHOUT MILK, MEAT OR COAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. April 16.

The situation in Munich is still obscure, but according to a Berlin message dated April 12th, the new Communist Cabinet of Lew-ien-Muehsam is already quarrelling.

Muehsam and his partisans came to blows with Lewien and his supporters. Meanwhile the position of the population of Munich who are without milk, meat or coal is unbearable.

There is no further news of the White Guards who were reported on April 11th to be on the eve of occupying Munich.

COMMUNISTS IN MUNICH.

FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 16.

COPENHAGEN.—It is reported from Munich that the Communists have dispersed the Council of the peoples' mandatories, seized the trades union leaders and the police commissioners as hostages, disarmed the police and formed a government.

WAR MINISTER NEURSING KILLED.

BY DISCONTENTED SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 16.

COPENHAGEN. April 13.—A message from Dresden states, that the War Minister Neursing was killed yesterday by discontented soldiers.

STORY OF NEURING'S MURDER.

THROWN INTO THE ELBE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 16.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Dresden dated April 12th states that fivehundred soldiers formed a procession this morning and marched to the War Ministry to protest against the War Minister Neuring's order that the wounded should in future receive only peace-time pay. Neuring refused to receive the deputation, whereupon the crowd induced by the Communists overpowered the sentries.

Government troops were summoned but refused to fight and surrendered their arms. The crowd then machinegunned the War Ministry forced an entrance seized Neuring who had taken refuge in an upper story and dragged him into the street. There he was severaly maltreated after which he was thrown over the bridge into the Elbe. When it was seen that he was endeavouring to swim to the bank the crowd opened fire on him until he disappeared under water.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO DRESDEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 13.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. April 16.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that on learning of the murder of Neuring, Noske immediately arranged to send sufficient troops to Dresden to restore order.

NEW DRAFT COVENANT.

ADOPTED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., April 16.

PARIS.—The League of Nations commission under the presidency of President Wilson has adopted a new draft covenant entirely. The French have maintained reservations on two points. The Covenant will shortly be presented to the plenary session of the Peace Conference. The papers criticising the non-selection of Brussels as a seat of the League of Nations say that President Wilson was opposed to this on the ground that the memory of German war actions rendered it unsuitable.

SWADESHI VOW

HOW IT SHOULD BE TAKEN

MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS

The following is the transaction of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's article on Swadeshi which was contributed to Vernacular papers on the day previous to that which was fixed for taking that vow in Bombay:—

Although the desire for Swadeshi animating a large number of people at the present moment is worthy of all praise, it seems to me that they have not fully realised the difficulty in the way of its observance. Vows are always taken only in respect of matters otherwise difficult of accomplishment. When after a series of efforts we fail in doing certain things, by taking a vow to do them we draw a cordon round ourselves, from which we may never be free and thus we avoid failures. Anything less than such inflexible determination cannot be called a vow. It is not a pledge or vow when we say we shall so fas as possible do certain acts. If by saying that we shall, so far as we can, only use Swadeshi articles, we can be deemed to have taken the Swadeshi vow, then from the Viceroy down to the labouring man very few people would be found who could not be considered to have taken the pledge. But we want to go outside this circle and aim at a much higher goal. And there is as much difference between the act contemplated by us and the acts above described as there is between a right angle and all other angles. And if we decide to take the Swadeshi vow in this spirit it is clear that it is well nigh impossible to take an all-comprehensive vow.

After having given deep consideration to the matter for a number of years, it is sufficiently demonstrated to me that we can take the full Swadeshi vow only in respect of our clothing, whether made of cotton, silk or wool. Even in observing this vow we shall have to face many difficulties in the initial stages and that is only proper. By patronising foreign cloth we have committed a deep sin. We have abandoned an occupation which in point of importance is second only to agriculture, and we are face to face with a total disruption of a calling to which Kabir was born and which he adorned. One meaning of the Swadeshi vow suggested by me is that in taking it we desire to do penance for our sins, that we desire to resusciate the almost lost art of hand-weaving, and that we are determined to save our Hindustan crores of rupees which go out of it annually in exchange for the cloth we receive. Such high results cannot be attained without difficulties; there must be obstacles in the way. Things easily obtained are practically of no value, but however difficult of observance that pledge may be, some day or other there is no escape from it if we want our country to rise to its full height. And we shall then accomplish the vow when we shall deem it a religious duty to use only that cloth which is entirely produced in the country and refrain from using any other.

A Hasty Generalisation

Friends tell me that at the present moment we have not enough Swadeshi cloth to supply our wants and that the existing mills are too few for the purpose. This appears to me be a hasty generalisation. We can hardly expect such good fortune as to have thirty crores of covenanters for Swadeshi. A hardened optimist dare not expect more than a few lakhs and I anticipate no difficulty in providing them with Swadeshi cloth. But where there is a question of religion there is no room for thoughts of difficulties. The general climate of India is such that we require very little clothing. It is no exaggeration to say that three-fourths of the middle class population use much unnecessary clothing. Moreover when many men take the vow there would be set up many spinning wheels and handlooms. India can produce innumerable weavers. They are merely awaiting encouragement. Mainly two things are needful, viz. self-denial and honesty. It is self evident that the covenanter must possess these two qualities, but in order to enable people to observe such a great vow comparatively easily, our merchants also will need to be blessed with these qualities. An honest and self-denying merchant will spin his yarn only from Indian cotton and confine weaving only to such cotton. He will only use those dyes which are made in India. When a man desires to do a thing he cultivates the necessary ability to remove difficulties in his path.

Destroy all Foreign Clothing.

It is not enough that we manage if necessary with as little clothing as possible. But for a full observance it is further necessary to destroy all foreign clothing in our possession. If we are satisfied that we erred in making use of foreign cloth, that we have done an immense injury to India, that we have all but destroyed the race of weavers, cloth stained with such sin is only fit to be destroyed. In this connection it is necessary to understand the distinction between Swadeshi and boycott. Swadeshi is a religious conception. It is the natural duty imposed upon every man. The well-being of people depends upon it and the Swadeshi vow cannot be taken in a punitive or revengeful spirit. The Swadeshi vow is not derived from any extraneous happening, whereas boycott is a purely wordly and political weapon. It is rooted in ill-will and a desire for punishment, and I can see nothing but harm in the end for a nation that resorts to boycott. One who wishes to be a Satyagrahi for ever cannot participate in any boycott movement and a perpetual Satyagraha is impossible without Swadeshi. This is the meaning I have understood to be given to boycott. It has been suggested that we should boycott British goods till the Rowlatt legislation is withdrawn, and that the boycott should terminate with the removal of that legislation. In such a scheme of boycott it is open to us to take Japanese or other foreign goods even though they may be rotten. If I must use foreign goods, having political relations with England I would only take English goods and consider such conduct to be proper.

In proclaiming a boycott of British goods we expose ourselves to the charge of desiring to punish the English. But we have no quarrel with them, our quarrel is with the Governors. And, according to the law of Satyagraha we may not harbour any ill-will even against the rulers, and as we may harbour no ill-will, I cannot see the propriety of resorting to boycott.

The Swadeshi Pledge.

For a complete observance of the restricted Swadeshi vow suggested above, I would advise the following text:—"With God as my witness, I solemnly declare that from to-day I shall confine myself, for my personal requirements, to the use of cloth, manufactured in India from Indian cotton, silk and wool; and I shall altogether abstain from using foreign cloth, and I shall destroy all foreign cloth in my possession."

I hope that many men and women will be ready to take this vow, and the public taking of the pledge will be desirable only if many men and women are ready for it. Even a few men and women may publicly take the pledge, but in order to make Swadeshi a national movement it is necessary that many should join it. Those who approve of the proposed movement should, in my opinion, lose no time in taking effective steps to begin it. It is necessary to interview merchants. At the same time there need be no undue haste. The foundation of Swadeshi should be well and truly laid. This is the right time for it as I have found that when a purifying movement like Satyagraha is going on allied activities have an easy chance of success.

SEQUEL TO CALCUTTA DISTURBANCES

CHARGE AGAINST BOYS OF CREATING DISTURBANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Eleven boys were charged before Mr. Keays, Second Magistrate on the charges of creating disturbance and throwing stones at tram cars during the recent riots in Calcutta.

The pleader for the accused said the accused did what thousand others did in the nature of passive resistance. They implored tram car passengers to get down when Mr. Ghandhi was arrested. The magistrate in discharging the accused said boys are boys, if I were there I would have also done so.

Another batch of five boys were placed before Mr. Keays on similar charges. The magistrate fined one of them rupee one and discharged the rest.

QUIET IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Sunday passed peacefully and quietly and no disturbance was reported from any part of the town. More shops were opened but still many remained closed. Tramcars ran as usual throughout the day and up to the usual hour at night. The military and police continued to guard the several thoroughfares.

QUIET AT AHMEDABAD.

COURTS AND OFFICES REOPEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Press Communiqué says: Mr. Gandhi addressed a large mass meeting at Ahmedabad on the evening of the 14th instant at which he condemned resort to violence. The night passed off quietly and the situation yesterday was fairly normal. Business has been generally resumed and many mills opened though attendance was below normal. The workers were quiet. The police are being continuously reinforced and are resuming normal duties but the important points in the City are still held by military pickets which patrol the main streets. Courts and offices reopened and have been working since yesterday.

"ISLAM—A CHALLENGE TO FAITH."

ITS PROHIBITION IN TRAVANCORE.

Under Section 18, Sea Customs Regulation, Travancore his Highness' Government have prohibited the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of the book entitled "Islam—A Challenge to Faith" published by S. M. Zwemer.

BOLSHEVIST ADVANCE IN CRIMEA

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER ARMY RETIRING IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 16.

Reuter learns that the Allies evacuated twenty-five thousand refugees before leaving Odessa. The Russian volunteer army is retiring in disorder before the Bolshevist advance in Crimea.

The French who have been reinforced have been ordered to hold Sebastopol.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 16.

The Brigadier-General Grogen V. C. (Worcesters) and The Brigadier-General Sadleir-Jackson (Ninth Lancers) are in command of the brigades of the Russian relief force.

ARMIES OF OCCUPATION ON RHINE.

THEIR COST: 436,000,000 MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., April 16.

BERLIN.—The Imperial Treasury has up to present paid 436,000,000 marks for the maintenance of the armies of occupation on the Rhine.

AEROPLANE CONVEYING DUTCH AIR MISSION.

FLIES FROM FELIXSTOWE TO AMASTERDAM IN 93 MINUTES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., April 16.

The aeroplane conveying the Dutch Air Mission which has been arranging the Anglo-Dutch service and the provision of an aerodrome in the Dutch, East Indies in connection with the imperial route to-day flew from Felixstowe to Amsterdam in ninety-three minutes.

DECREASE IN BRITISH COTTON EXPORTS.

BUYERS' LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN PRESENT PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. April 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. C. Bridgeman said he attributed the substantial decrease in cotton exports mainly to buyers holding off owing to lack of confidence in the maintenance of the present prices. He said he hoped that opinion would soon grow that no advantage was likely to be secured by further waiting and that business would again become active.

France affirmed that the decrease of a hundred million yards in export of cotton goods during March was partly owing to the restrictions on exports.

BELGIAN COTTON-SPINNING FACTORIES.

TO BEGIN WORK IN A FORTNIGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.
Recd. 11-15 a.m. April 16.

The "Times" learns from Brussels that the Belgian cotton-spinning factories will all be fully operating in a fortnight. Eighteen thousand bales of American cotton have already arrived in Ghent out of a total of 35,000. The wages of the operatives have increased 110 per cent. as compared with 1914 and the hours of work are 54 weekly.

THE SANKEY REPORT.

462,990 VOTES IN FAVOUR OF ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 16.

The results of the miners' ballots in eleven coalfields show 462,990 in favour of accepting the Sankey report and 53,825 against. This result includes the South Wales coalfield which was seven to one in favour of acceptance although the local leaders advised rejection.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ESTATE SOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-15 a.m. April 16.
LONDON, April, 11.

Lord Willingdon's estate of Ratton near Eastbourne has been sold.

DISTURBANCES IN KOREA.

HUNDRED RISINGS DURING THREE DAYS

DUE TO BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 16.

TOKIO.—It is semi-officially announced that over a hundred risings took place in different places in Korea from March 31st to April 2nd. The rioters armed with clubs, sickles and axes assaulted the police gendarmes, attacked and burned the post offices government buildings and cut the telegraphs.

The sudden violence of the rioters is due to the presence of Bolshevik propagandists whose headquarters are at Chientao and Shanghai.

JAPANESE TROOPS PROCEEDING TO KOREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., April 16.

NEW YORK.—A message from Tokio states that six battalions of Japanese troops are proceeding to Korea to suppress the disturbances.

LINGUA-FRANCA OF INDIA.

CLAIMS OF HINDI.

A public meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Reception Committee, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, in the Marwadi Vidyalaya premises

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who was voted to the chair, said that all would agree that they had got a man in the chair who could not speak Hindi for five minutes. He said Mr. Govindlal was, however, responsible for this, as he was organising that meeting to accord their cooperation with the Conference to be held under the distinguished and experienced leader, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mr. Jayakar said that the necessity had been widely felt for a common language for India. It was also widely recognised that Hindi should be the *lingua franca* of India.

A resolution was then moved that "this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay accepts Hindi as the easiest and most appropriate language to be made the national *lingua franca* of India and appreciates the effort made by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to carry on a propaganda in this part of the country to educate and interest the public on this important vital question."

Mr. Azad, in supporting the resolution, said that it could not be ignored that Hindi and Urdu were two separate languages. One looked to Sanskrit for its vocabulary and the source of the other was Arabic and Persian. In India the languages that were spoken, were but a mixture of those two languages. The Hindus and Mahomedans had cooperated to promote these languages and the Hindus particularly had enriched Urdu and their contribution towards its development was the largest. He wished, Mahomedans would take a similar part in developing Hindi, the language of their Hindu brothers and would repay the debt which they owed them. He was sorry that Mahomedans had not yet done it and he hoped that they would begin to do it. The religious scriptures of the Hindus and the Mahomedans were written in these two different languages and that sometimes made the difference between these two communities. The new national consciousness brought home to both the communities that they should have a common language which was to be the language of both Hindus and Mahomedans.

MRS. NAIDU'S REMARKS

Mrs. Naidu, further supporting the resolution, said that she was afraid to express her views because she knew neither Hindi nor Urud quite well. She said that it could not be denied that they very naturally yearned for a language which was their own and which could express their ideas to the largest number of their countrymen. She emphasised that the language in which she addressed them was the language of her heart, and the language of her thoughts and the language which would appeal most to the public of the country. She said Hindus and Mahomedans had been for some time divided over the question whether Hindi or Urdu should be the common language of India. She said the quarrel was now no more. With regard to Mr. Azad's remarks that the Mahomedans did not help in developing Hindi, she ventured to contradict the statement. Pandit Malaviya was as good a scholar in Arabic or Persian as any Moulvi. Dr. Sapru too was a reputed scholar of Arabic. It was the Mahomedan State of Bhopal where in every family, Hindu and Mahomedan, Hindi was taught and learned under State compulsion.

A resolution was also passed recording the satisfaction at the arrangements made to form a reception committee in the city for inviting the 9th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to this city during the coming Easter holidays and requesting the fellow-citizens in the city heartily to cooperate with that body in making the session a complete success.

A number of delegates to the Sammelan were also chosen at the meeting. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA.

SALE OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

The following is a list of names of members of the Satyagraha Sabha, who have sold proscribed literature together with the amount realised from the sale:—

LIST OF RECIPTS OF 12-4-19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
K. B. Vakil	0	15	0
G. A. Kamat	8	1	3
Umar Sobani	8	12	0
Chamanlal Madhavlal	2	12	0
S. D. R. Kallianpur	0	13	0
Inderji Kalidas	6	11	0
Jayantilal S. Dave	5	4	0
N. M. Bhathena	21	1	0
L. M. Desai	3	10	0
Jamnadas Gordhandas	4	12	0
Ratilal Tribhovandas	133	4	0
Naranji Purshottam	3	12	0
K. J. Advani	15	0	0
Maganlal Ramchandra	3	5	0
Maganlal Ramchandra	3	0	0
Ramnikrai Rewashanker	2	12	0
Anantram Radhakisan	0	15	0
Jamnadas Ranchoddas	8	2	0
Ramnikram Rewashanker	3	2	0
Kashiram Harichandra	3	5	0
Manamohandas Manilal	2	8	0
S. Sadananda	6	0	0
Ganapatrao Bapuji Velker	6	1	0
Amratlal Popatlal	7	3	0
Moolshanker Mayashanker	8	6	0
Master Pagal	4	3	9
Mohanlal Kalidas	2	0	0
Ganapatrao Bapuji Velker	0	5	0
Tulsidas Purshottam	2	6	0
V. B. Kirtiker	0	12	0
Nanubhai B. Desai	0	3	0
I. L. Desai and I. K. Seth	3	2	0
Maniklal Tejmal	3	3	0
Ramji Jethabhai Mogra	15	8	0
Gattoolal Damodardas	14	10	0
Laxmidas Ramji	7	8	0
G. B. Velkar	1	3	0
Naranji Ramji	5	10	0
Hakmiuddin Abdul Hussain	1	2	0
B. H. Chudasama	14	9	0
Lalji Kallianji	5	1	0
Tulsidas Purshottam	1	10	0
M. K. Bhoota	12	0	6
Narandas Parmanand	3	1	0
Hakimuddin Abdul Hussain	2	4	0
Ramshanker Harjivan	1	0	0
Harilal Kashidas Shroff	3	2	0
Davabhai Mathurbhai	3	2	0
Vaikunthrai Madhavlal	75	0	0
Jivabhai B. Patel	2	6	0
Jamnadas Trikamdas N. Thakkar	5	0	0
Cash Sale	1	4	0
Tapidas D. Sanghvi	6	8	0
Jivaraj Narsey	9	9	0
V. A. Desai	372	5	3
Amratlal Ranchoddas	38	0	0
Thakardas Dharudas	6	0	0

14TH APRIL 1919.

Umar Sobani	0	8	0
Damodardas Karsandas	3	12	0
Abdul Hussain Ismalji	5	15	0
Abdul Hussain I. Changi	0	15	0
Keshavlal Amthalal	4	5	0
Harishanker Keshavji	1	0	0
G. B. Velker	5	4	9
K. D. Dave	3	4	0
Dalpatram M. Dave	3	9	0
Jethalal Amratlal	5	4	0
Jaisingbhai Premabhai	6	12	0
B. R. Trilokekar	0	6	0
Mrs. K. B. Vakil	17	8	0
Popatlal Maneklal	1	9	0
Mulshankar Mayaram	0	4	0
Naranji Purshottam	6	3	0
Ishwarlal Jagneshwar	5	2	0
Hiralal Ranglal	5	8	0
Keshavlal Panachand	9	9	0
Liladhar Velji	3	5	0
Ramji Kalidas	4	0	0
Popatlal P. Kandolia	6	6	0
Chunilal Oghadbhai	15	0	0
Shivlal Purshottam	6	5	0
Mohanlal Kalidas	3	8	0
Chanchalbai Maniklal	6	0	0
Appabhai C. Amin	5	14	0
Narayanji Ramji	2	8	0
Subhadrabai Narsidas Khakhar	2	0	0
Purshottam J. Dave	4	1	0
Umar Sobani	2	1	0
Inderji Kalidas	5	1	0
Tribhovan Damji	4	1	3
Kanji Pitamber	3	2	0
Purshottam Vishram	0	14	0
Nanabhai Bhagwandas	6	0	0
Lalji Kalidas	6	9	0
Chhaganlal Nathabhai	6	11	0
Babu Niranjan Prashad	4	2	0
Narayen Bhana	6	7	0
Narayen Bhanoo	5	9	0
Mohomedali Mirzaali	6	5	6
Bhailal Chunilal	3	11	0
A. K. Nadkarni	5	1	0
Popatlal Maganlal	0	15	0
Narandas Mathuradas	2	0	0
V. M. Desai	1	0	0
Bhagwandas V. Master	2	12	0
R. N. Bapasola	9	8	7½
Chandoolal M. Jhaveri	3	2	0
Dhanbai S. Mirajker	3	14	0
Pinubhai Maganbhai	3	2	0
Keshavlal D. Gandhi	10	12	0
Maniklal Tejmal	0	5	9
Gatoolal Damodardas	58	0	0
M. K. Bhoota	7	2	0
Dhanbai S. Mirajker	4	15	0
Jamnadas Gordhandas	3	2	0
Maniklal F. Mehta	3	10	0
Manaharlal Maganlal	1	10	6
Kashiram Harichandra	1	12	0
B. B. Desai	0	1	3
Prabhashanker B. Oza	8	4	0
Devidas	0	0	3
Chandrasen Bhagwandas	10	0	0
Motilal S. Sharma	3	4	0
K. B. Vakil and Mrs. Vakil	1	3	3
Jaisingbhai Premabhai	0	4	0
Govindji Pragmal	5	0	0
Jethalal Amratlal	0	6	0
Dhanbai S. Mirajkar	12	8	9
Keshavlal N. Joshi	3	2	0
Hargovinddas Palabhai	1	2	0
Chunilal Sevakram	0	6	0
Kamalakar R. Samant	1	9	0
Jayantilal N. Dave	4	0	0
B. B. Desai	0	6	6
Gaurishanker Harishanker	3	2	0
Balabhai Dayabhai	3	12	0
Harilal Mohanlal	3	3	0
Shivlal Purshottam	0	10	9
Shivlal Purshottam	0	10	9
Ramshanker Harjivan	4	0	0
Damodar Karsandas	0	6	0
Baboo Niranjan Prasad	3	8	0
Chhaganlal D. Upadhyaya	3	8	0
N. A. Kamat	19	1	0
Labhshanker Harjivandas	10	4	0
Nayaji Amersing Zala	6	12	0
Nayaji Amersing	0	3	9
Purshottam Trikamdas	4	0	0
Nagardas Sunderji	3	8	0
Lalji Kallyanji	3	2	0
Nanji Lavji	1	11	0
Mohanlal Kalidas	0	5	0
I. L. Desai and I. K. Desai	0	11	0
C. J. Joshi	0	5	0
Dalpatram Mayashanker	0	8	0
J. N. Meishery	8	8	0
Moolshanker Mayaram	0	5	0
Manaharlal Maganlal	2	10	0
Musaji Karimbhai	3	8	0
Girjashanker Nanadas	15	7	0
Jamnadas Gordhandas	4	5	0
Jamnadas H. Mehta	3	2	0
Pannalal Chuinlal	3	2	0
Popatlal Chunilal	1	4	0
L. M. Desai	1	9	0
Maganlal Jadooram Dave	1	8	0
Tulsidas Purshottam	0	3	9
Popatlal Manikchand	0	4	9
Naranji Purshottam	0	3	9
Dullabhdas Kallianji	3	2	0
Sitaram J. Sharma	2	10	0
S. G. Banker	110	8	0
Navalchand Amerchand	4	14	0
Ichashanker Bhawanishanker	0	7	3
Vajeshanker Harishanker	0	7	0
Popatlal P. Kandolia	7	1	0
Anantram Radhakisan	3	8	0
Abas-i-Bazin	1	4	0
K. S. Franquat	2	12	0
Vrajlal Madhavdas	3	2	0
Tulsidas Samji	3	11	0
Venilal Jasraj	4	12	0
Narandas Girdhardas	3	14	6
V. B. Kirtiker	0	6	6
C. Natesaiar	7	11	3
Krishnaji Ganesh	1	15	0
Mohanlal Tribhoovandas	2	9	0
Maniklal Jetha	3	2	0
Keshavlal Panachand	3	4	0
Vrajlal K. Thakkar	0	10	0
Kalidas Nathubhai	11	4	0
Keshavlal Amthalal	2	15	0
Govindji Nathubhai	3	3	0
Ishwarlal Jagneshwar	0	6	0
Manamohandas Manilal Parikh	6	11	0
Tapidas Sanghvi	5	0	0
Bhanji Damodar	7	5	0
Mrs. Vasumati Dhimatram	5	0	0
Dhanpatrai Madhok	4	3	0
M. Sannaya Ballal	4	15	0
Manilal Hargovan	1	11	0

15TH APRIL 1919.

Maganlal Ramchandra	1	10	0
Premji Kalidas	0	4	0
Ranchhodrai Sunderji	0	4	0
Gokaldas Kalidas	0	7	0
Ravji Kalidas	3	0	0
Jinabhai Jivandas	1	13	0
Brijlal Mohandas	1	10	0
Dahyabhai Mathuradas	4	15	0
Keshavlal Ramchandra	3	2	0
Shavji Lavji	3	6	0
Sampat Tulsidas Hirji	2	0	0
Mathuradas Luxmidas	3	13	0
Rawji Jethabhai	0	9	0
Tuljaram Dayashanker	15	13	9
Tribhovan Devji	1	11	0
Purshottam Vishram	3	14	0
Chunilal Shankerlal	2	9	9
Narandas Purshottamdas	2	13	0
Jivandas Gordhandas	4	1	0
Popat Karsandas	3	1	0
Popat Karsondas	0	5	0
Amratlal Popatlal	9	12	0
Bhoopat Bhagwanji	3	2	0
Manilal Jesraj	3	2	0
Gopalji Dullabhji	1	15	9
Shivlal Purshottamdas	6	5	0
Hakimmudin Mithabhai	3	4	0
Kashiram Harichand	2	6	0
Ishvarlal Lallubhai	8	0	0
Krishna Abbaji	2	6	9
Mahomed Abdul Peerbhoy	15	0	0
Gattolal Damoderdas	10	0	0
Ishvarlal Jagneshvar	4	12	0
Amratlal Popatlal	0	7	0
Chhaganlal Nathoobhai	6	10	0
Nayasinghji Amersinghji Zala	3	2	0
Shivji Hirji	0	6	9
Maneklal Jetha	0	8	3
Inderji Kalidas	3	9	0
Popat Karsondas	0	11	3
Harjivan Mohanjibhoy	1	4	0
Damoderdas Dani	1	5	9
Keshavlal Panachand	2	5	0
Luchmandas Rathi	0	5	9
Somnath Maganlal	4	9	3
M. M. Divan	1	8	9
Pannalal Chunilal	3	2	0
Narandas Sunderji	5	0	0
A. E. Changi	0	9	6
B. S. Karwarkar	7	12	0
Liladhar Velji	0	4	0
B. M. Bhuta	0	10	6
Ravashanker C. Oza	9	6	0
Bhoopatrai Harjivan	4	0	0
Manilal Waghjibhoy	1	1	3
Govindji Pragmal	5	6	0
Amerchand Harichand	3	2	0
Popatbhai Soni	5	0	0
R. N. Bapasola	33	2	9
Gaganan Asharam	1	9	0
Bhoopatrai Morarji	0	4	0
Gaurishanker Harishanker	3	2	0
Kanji Pitamber Soni	0	6	3
Manilal Jethabhai	0	8	3
C. Natesh Iyer	0	14	0
Girdharlal A. Parikh	3	7	0
Nanji Lavji	0	8	9
G. B. Velker	0	10	0
Luxmidas Harjiwandas	8	8	0
Nayaji Amersey Zala	0	6	3
Mathuradas Luxmidas	0	8	9
Keshavlal Amthalal	1	11	0
Ramnikrai Revashanker	1	10	0
Dayalal Kalidas	0	3	9
Ishwerlal Jagneshvar	1	7	0
U. Subbarao	1	14	0
Gokaldas Trikamji	4	8	3
Navalchand Amerchand	5	1	0
Ramnikalal Mackanji	2	1	3
Mohanlal Keshavdas	9	2	0
Popatlal Maganlal	1	9	0
Nanalal Pranshanker	6	4	6
Through Mr. V. A. Desai	4	2	0
Babu Niranjan Prasad	6	4	0
Sampat Tulsidas Hirji	0	6	0
Tatalal Mohanlal	4	15	6
Maneklal Teimal	0	13	0
Tribhovandas Danaji	0	6	3
Purshottam Vishram	0	6	3

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

BOMBAY.

Odhavji Pittamber Modi.
Bhanushanker Chhaganlal Upadya.
Sivji Jiva Vaghela.
Harilal Ramji Mehta.
Laxmidas Thakersey Sanghvi.
Bhodar Mulji Bhut.
Mathradas Bhagwandas.
Hiralal Gagaji.
Ramendra Kumar V. Mehta.
Chhotalal Surchand Shah.
Prabhudas Valji Johan Powtra.
Vithaldas Kisorilal Sikhri.
Harischandra Balaji Kothari.
Ramchander Govind Naidu.

HUBLI.

Waman Chitamber Ponxe.

NAVAGAM (KAIRA).

Raichand Vanmalidas Shah.

KARACHI.

Hiralal Sital.
Indarmal Arjansingh.
Kishinchand Jethmal.
Hiranand Jethmal.
Ganga Ram Sharma.
Keshavji Vallabji.
Menghraji Khengraji Jholla.
Sukhalal Parsottam.
Keshavji Vallamji.
Karia Khimji Jetha.
Oghadlal Pranjivan.
Chaturbhuj Jatashanker.
Popatlal Laxmishanker.
Pittamber Jiva.
Ganesh Deva Kumbhar.
Ramji Dosa Kadia.
Puna Kala Kadia.
Balmukund Broker.
Janjiram B.
Mehta Thakersey Vallabhji.
Govind Janu.
Arjun Jiva.
Umiyashanker Dayashanker.
Hirachand K.
Joshi Lalji Dhirji.
Dhanaji Kashiram.
Ladharam Becher.
Manilal Jadav.
Ratilal Laxmiram Dave.
Keshavlal Shivshanker.
Bhimji Banji.
Amratlal Thaker.
Lalshanker Jatashanker.
Manishanker Mayaram.
Tekchand Tirthram.
Acharatlal Devshanker.
Daneshwar Devkaran.
Joshi Kalidas Ghelabhai.
Shah Jagjivan Vasram.
Shivshanker Harjivan.
Ghanchi Virji Kala.
Dewanmal Khemchand.
Jadav Jiva.
Hargovind Sharma.
Soni Jaychand Raghoji.
Shah Chunilal Govindram.
Patel Jivram Talsi.
Soni Girdhar Popat.
Devkaran Karsanji.
Kalyanji Kanji.
Hasan Ali Tyab Ali.
Dayal Bechar Patel.
Jadav Devji Patel.
Lalji Nathu.
Lavji Duda.
Sambhu Mulji.
Oka Dharamsey.
Khoda Mada.
Goa Kara Kadia.
Parvat Mavji.
Moolshanker Kashiram.

Ramji Jethabhoy	0	10	3
Popatlal Kersondas	0	6	3
Ranchhodas Damoder	4	0	0
Shamji Hirji	0	8	0
Dwarkadas Haridas	3	2	0
Pannalal Chunilal	0	6	3
Vrijalal Madhavdas	2	1	
N. A. Kamath	3	0	0
Gatoolal Damoderdas	14	3	0
Damoder Kersonadas	0	7	6
Somnath Maganlal	0	6	3
Haridas Dayal	4	7	0
Damoder Kersondas	6	4	0
Umar Sobani	2	0	0
Vasanji Melji	12	2	0
Popatlal Manekchand	3	2	0
Dalpatram Mayashanker	2	13	0
Chunilal Oghadbhai	1	5	9
Davabhai Mathurbhai	0	6	1
Venilal Jesram	0	7	3
Shivlal Purshottam	0	6	9
Keshavlal D. Ghandhi	0	7	0
N. R. Mentalwalla	0	4	0
Babu Niranjan Prasad	0	12	6
Kanji Pitamber	1	0	0
Kanji Pitamber	1	2	9
J. N. Maisri	5	7	0
Keshavlal D. Gandhi	2	11	0

16th APRIL 1919.

Harjivan Manjibhai Katak	4	0	0
Manilal Hargovind Joshi	1	9	0
Somnath Naganlal Dave	1	6	0
Mohomedali Mirzaali	3	4	0
Govindji Nathubhai	1	7	0
Inderji Kalidas	8	0	0
Jamnadas Kalidas Modi	0	8	0
Mrs. Subhadrabai Narsoydas Khakhar	5	4	0
Amratlal Raichand Shah	9	7	6
G. B. Velkar	6	6	6
Maniklal Jetha	1	2	9
Narandas Hiralal	3	5	6
Mohomedan Sympathiser, as Donation	250	0	0
Amarchand Hirachand	0	6	6
Mohanlal Keshavlal	9	12	0
Navalchand Amarchand	3	14	9
Thakurdas Dharamdas	10	0	0
Bhoopat Bhagwanji	0	3	
Devidas Gopal Patkey	3	0	
Popatlal Shiraj	3	4	
Motilal S. Sharma	0	7	0
Bhailal Chunilal	1	9	0
Keshavlal Amthalal	3	8	
Bhanji Damodar	13	13	0
Nanji Lavji	2	6	0
Damodar Karsandas	3	14	
C. J. Kher	0	6	3
Narandas Parmanand	0	6	3
Chandvolal Manchachand	11	12	0
Gatoolal Damodar	4	4	0
Gatoolal Damodar	0	4	0
V. P. Ramani	4	10	0
Oodhavji Lakhmidas	2	4	0
C. J. Joshi	1	9	0
Maganlal Ramchandra	0	10	3
Ramji Jethabhai	2	14	0
Pannalal Chunilal	3	2	0
Ramnikrai Rewashanker	2	1	
D. Y. Phatak	0	6	0
Jamnadas Gordhandas	0	7	0
Dalpatram M. Dave	1	11	0
Purshottam Trikamdas	10	0	
Motilal Narandas Dalal	9	0	0
J. N. Maishari	16	10	0
Rewashanker Davabhai	0	10	0
Baboo Niranjan Prashad	6	4	0
Chunilal Oghadbhai	4	0	0
Shivlal Purshottam	4	10	0
Jamnadas H. Mehta	10	0	0
Sitaram J. Sharma	2	15	0
J. G. Shroff	20	0	0
Narandas Sonderji	4	4	0
Purshottam Himmatlal	2	8	0
Shivlal V. Shah	1	9	0
Velji Keshavji	2	4	0

ALL IS QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

Latest news from Afghanistan show that all is quiet there and the North-West Frontier.

MADRAS TRAMWAY MEN.

AWARD OF ARBITRATORS ANNOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 15.

The award of the arbitrators regarding the wages of workship and car shed men of the Madras Electric Tramway was read out by the Hon. Mr. T. Rangachariar on the occasion of the anniversary of the Tramway Mens' Union last evening. The award seems to have satisfied all parties.

CHARGE AGAINST MOTORMAN OF MADRAS TRAMWAY CO.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 15.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Krishnaswamy Naidu, the motorman in the service of the Tramway Coy. was charged with having caused hurt to P. Doraiswamy Naidu, Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the same company on 28th March.

His Worship in acquitting the accused said there were numerous discrepancies in the prosecution evidence which rendered it unsafe to trust the identification of the accused and that he must give the accused the benefit of doubt and acquit him.

The magistrate remarked random allegations made by the defence against the police and the Tramway Coy. were in no way justified by facts.

GRIVANCES OF GOVT. DOCKYARD CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I feel really ashamed to approach you, dear Editor, every now and then with the grievances of the clerical staff but the Dockyard authorities who rule their destinies force their unfortunate subordinates to this step. It will be remembered that the clerks were asked to send their representatives to meet the Assistant Director in Conference over the letters in the "Chronicle" and the Conference did take place on the 27th February last when the Assistant Director very sympathetically gave a patient hearing to the complaints made and promised to do the needful in the matter immediately final sanction from Government of India was received, which reached the Dockyard almost immediately i.e., by the end of February or 1st week of March last, but to-day it is 15th April and yet the proposals are not out. The Assistant Director does not unfortunately seem to have any regards for the feelings of the suffering subordinates and probably imagines that the necessity for increase has arisen out of desire for enjoyment. Those who need extra money most by reason of the high cost of living have been left in suspense wondering what can be the motive in allowing one, who moves about in a motor car, runs to Mahableshwar and Panchgani now and then and has a magnificent style of living, i.e., who is not in immediate need for more money, to draw his salary according to the revised scale long before the final sanction of Government was received. Who is responsible for this favouritism? Though the proposals are being worked out with the strictest secrecy, as if the conclusion of the Peace Conference depends on that, owing to the long delay several rumours are afloat to the effect that the position of the permanent clerks does not improve a bit, about which there was so much discussion in your paper, which I very much doubt, but if worst, as rumoured, happens, I deem it advisable to sound a note of warning that the subordinates will be driven to appeal to his Excellency the Viceroy, and failing to the Secretary of State, for they are resolute.—Yours, etc.,

VICTORY.

BURMA WOLFRAM INDUSTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 15.

The "Rangoon Times" publishes a telegram sent to the Malay States Government regarding the Minister of Munition's purchases of wolfram at wholesale prices and pointing out that the output must be reduced or otherwise the outlook for the industry will be disastrous. Consideration of the claim for loss of profit is promised.

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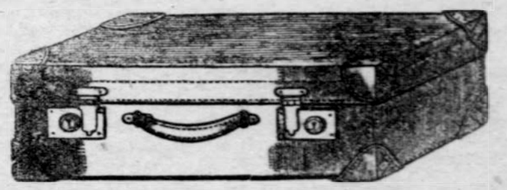

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BKR-ID RIOT CASE.

ACCUSED SHUT UP IN LUNATIC CELL.

UNDER MR. GOAD'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, April 4.

After a short break of five days to enable some slight structural alterations to be carried out and electric fans to be fitted up in the court room, the Special Tribunal reassembled to-day. The accommodation in the blocks reserved for the prosecution and Defence Counsel respectively has been extended by encroaching on the space which had been hitherto set apart for the accused, while the latter have been relegated still further back or thrust into the new wings, from which they can neither see nor hear the witnesses. I don't suppose the accused will make a special grievance of this now, inasmuch as all along in the past they have suffered the same disadvantage.

WAS THE "HINDU ENGINEER" TO BLAME?

Whether this disadvantage has arisen from the fault of "the Hindu Engineer" as the learned Commissioners once alleged, or from the ignorance of the authorities concerned as to the requirements of a court room where a large number of accused had to be "penned" into separate and small blocks, it is not necessary to discuss at this late stage. But it occurs to me that from the outset of the trial, the convenience of the accused was more or less completely disregarded, and only when the counsel for the accused openly voiced this disadvantage after the trial had commensed, was it ever so much realised that this was a serious defect, the responsibility for which was saddled on "the Hindu Engineer." After all, Engineers can only plan and build; they are neither infallible nor ommniscient to foresee all the advantages and disadvantages of a given structure. As a temporary building, possessing the maximum of advantage—with plenty of air and light—at the minimum of expense, one has no complaint against it. The point, however, is that it is not spacious enough to accommodate 172 accused. These are huddled up, I think, within a very small compass and its disadvantages can be better realised than described when it is added that the summer heat is daily becoming more severe and that dust and flies have become pestilential.

The number of ceiling fans which have been fitted up are nine—6 in the court room, 1 in the Commissioners' Lunch room (which I understand is the European prisoners' cell) and 1 each, in the temporary rooms set apart for the use of counsel during out "of" court hours. Of the 6 in the court room, two are fitted up over the commissioners' tables and 2 each in the prosecution and defence blocks respectively. The press block, where besides the only press representative representing the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Independent," the accuseds' *pairokars* are accommodated in large numbers sometimes, has been severely left alone, possibly those responsible for the arrangements thinking that the press and the *pairokars* were not deserving the luxury of an electric fan!

JAIL SUPERINTENDENT AS WITNESS.

To turn to the proceedings of the day, the first witness to be put in the box was Major Hogan, until recently jail Superintendent here.

Examined by Mr. Wallach, counsel for the prosecution, witness said he examined one Rampuri at 11 a.m., on the 22nd September, 1918, and not on the 18th (as mentioned by counsel) at the Hardwar hospital. (Shown some notes) the writing was his.

Witness was saying that Rampuri had been brought there on the 18th September, when Counsel intervened and asked," you had no personal knowledge?" Witness said that the Assistant Surgeon who admitted Rampuri into hospital was here and counsel could verify the point from him.

Mr. Alston (to Mr. Wallaih): You had better confine witness to what he knows.

Mr. Wallash: Did Rampuri make a statement to you?

Shown some writing, witness said at first that the statement was the Assistant Surgeon's and then added, "No. it is Rampuri's."

Mr. Wallach: From the context I inferred Rampuri made it to you.

Mr. Alston (to witness): Having read that statement does it come to your mind that Rampuri made the statement to you?

Witness: Yes.

Witness repeated the substance of the statement which was that Rampuri had been injured at Katarpur on the 18th while going towards the mosque. Some Mahomedans, were coming from the direction of the mosque with a cow in front of them. When Rampuri attempted to rescue the cow he was assaulted by the Mahomedans.

67 INJURIES.

Witness in his examination notes had noted down as many as 67 injuries on Rampuri from lathies and other weapons. The wound on one of the elbows of Rampuri appeared to witness as having been touched by the point of a knife. A copy of the notes was put in as an exhibit. Witness also admitted having examined one Hiralal. Shown Rampuri, witness identified him as the man whom he examined at the Hardwar hospital

At this point, Mr. Alston raised a question about the inaccuracy in the English translation of Rampuri's statement. The vernacular original being produced, it was compared with the translation and some discrepancies were noticed Asked if he thought the injury on Rampuri's left elbow could have been caused by the point of a spear, witness said I can't tell you now; I should have remarked it at the time."

In cross-examination witness said he did not remember having seen a man named Murli Halwai. He remembered bringing in a Mahomedan to the accused. About 29th October, witness was requested by Mr. Goad to allow the Mahomedan, Haji Mahomed Hamid to have an interview with one Murli Halwai witness met Hamid at the jail gate. He was accompanied by the Deputy Superintendent of Police (present in court) and brought a note from Mr. Goad. Witness allowed the interview. It lasted from 1-15 p.m., to 1-50 p.m., and took place in the verandah of witness' office in jail. It was a private interview in the sense that the witness did not hear what took place. At the close of the interview witness had accused searched to see there was no money, etc. on him.

Question: Do you remember you changed his cell after that day?

Answer: His cell was changed not particularly on that account. I always change cells once every few days.

Shown Murli, witness said, I now remember this is the very man. Witness himself had no talk with the Mahomedan.

Witness remembered having put one Dalchand in hospital on 6th November. As far as he could now recollect, this man made a request to be allowed to see Mr. Goad. The latter visited him and remained inside the jail talking to him.

SHUT UP IN A LUNATIC CELL!

Witness was proceeding to repeat what Mr. Goad had told him after the interview when he was cut short by the Court, and then asked for the reason for shutting up Devichand in the hospital. Witness explained that after the interview with accused, Mr. Goad instructed the Daroga to lock him up in the Lunatic cell for protecting him from other accused and so the Daroga shut him up in the Lunatic cell in the presence of Mr Goad!

The morning next after that, witness on finding a note by the Daroga to that effect made another note to the effect. Please inform Mr. Goad that only in murder cases can people be kept in separate cells. I want Magistrate's special sanction for keeping him in separate cell."

When witness saw Mr. Goad he explained it was done to protect the accused, after which witness ordered his removal to the hospital.

As far as witness could recollect this man wanted to see Mr. Goad. There was no entry to that effect. The Jailor must have told witness so.

To Court, witness replied the Jailor must have been aHindu.

Witness remembered about the incident re. Gulabgir's shaving Gulabgri came to the jail with very little hair on his face. Mr Goad wrote to witness complaining that Gulabgir had no beard when arrested. After that witness ordered that as far as practicable the accused should be kept in the same condition as they were received in jail. Witness had kept no note of this order.

Justice Tudball thought it was no use then and added that he had very clear recollection Gulabgir had moustache and a clean shaved face

Witness: It is wrong.

At this stage, the defence requested the postponement of further cross-examination of witness until after lunch to enable Mr. Norton being sent for.

Justice Tudball thought it was an unusual proceeding to do so especially when a witness was in the box and declined to grant the request.

Further cross-examined witness said he had got the Hindu jailor transferred. Questioned by Court as to when he did so, witness could not say. Mr. Alston suggested about a month." Witness concurred.

Justice Tudball: You say about a month from to-day!"

After further discussion witness said it was about the 20th December. It was brought to his notice by Mr. Goad explained witness, that the Jailor was preventing accused from conferring. When witness saw the approver and spoke to him be corroborated Mr. Goad. Thereupon witness wrote to the Inspector General of Prisons and got him transferred.

NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH JAIL RULES.

In re-examination, witness admitted the order he issued for keeping the accused in the same condition as they were on admission was not in accordance with jail rules. Witness had voluntarily ordered it.

Dr. Mahabir Singh, Assistant Surgeon Jaunpur (formerly at Hardwar) in examination in chief, admitted having seen Dalli and Lachhman in the hospital. He remembered having admitted Rampuri to the hospital. Major Hogun examined Rampuri on 22nd September and made a report. Witness himself made no report because he was waiting for the police to ask for one. Besides in those days he was very busy.

Questioned by Court witness said Rampuri was admitted at about 7 p.m. on the 18th September. In order to find out his mental condition witness questioned him and Rampuri told him he was injured by Mahomedans while rescuing a cow. Witness did not remember under what circumstances he was rescuing the cow. Witness did not ask him further questions as he was in considerable pain. Witness did not remember having got any other particulars then.

In cross-examination witness said he questioned Rampuri with a view to find out his history and mental condition. According to rules he had to make out a bed ticket for every window patient. He did not make out one for Rampuri on admission. Witness remembered Rampuri had very large number of wounds, and at the time of admission his temperature was very high. Considering the cumulative effect of it all, he could say Rampuri was not in a fit condition to make a full statement.

Mr. Alston: He was conscious Wasn't he?

Witness: Yes, he was conscious.

Further questioned if he did not think it proper to question him further, witness said he had already said so in reply tho court. He was present when Major Hogun examined this man. Witness told Major Hogun what Rampuri had stated to him and Major Hogun also questioned him afresh.

WITNESS HECKLED BY COURT.

Witness examined Dalli on 22nd September and found his injuries were fresh and must have been 48 hours old. In his opinion they could not have been inflicted on the 18th.

Justice Tudball: Can you swear to that effect? There are others besides medical men who have some knowledge on the subject. His Lordship repeated the question with emphasis. Can you swear positively?"

Witness: I can't swear. All that I can say is it is my opinion. I can say approximately that the injuries were 48 hours old

Mr. Harimohan Roy (to witness): The data was first in your mind when you bared that opinion?

Witness: Yes.

Justice Tudball: That's not my point I say he can't say it positively.

Mr. Harimohan Roy: He says nowhere positively.

Mr. Alston: As a matter of fact, when was it you saw these injuries?

Witness: On the 22nd, early morning.

Mr. Alston: Look at it from this point of view. If any body says these injuries were received on the 18th, do you say he must be a liar?

Mr. Harimohan Roy: He says they looked fresh.

Witness: I say he must be mistaken

JUSTICE TUDBALL ON "EXPERTS"

Justice Tudball thought medical men never agreed. They might look at the same wounds and yet they would come to perfectly different conclusions. It was the same even if they had a dozen of these "experts."

On Mr. Alston pointing out to the defence that Dalli's injuries were not serious, Mr. Harimohan remarked that Dalli's case was he went to Katarpur on the 20th to buy grain, etc., When he was beaten by Mahomedans. The prosecution did not make out that he was beaten on the 18th.

Mr. Wallah: The D. S. P. and other police officers were present in the village then and he could not have been beaten.

Mr. Harimohan dissented.

Mr. Alston: He must be a bold man to enter the lion's den like that

After some further examination, witness was discharged. Another witness—Shera—was examined before the Court rose for lunch, and after lunch Din Mahomed was called. His examination was proceeding when the court rose for the day.

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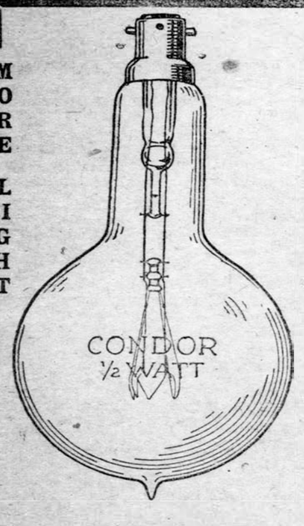

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MORKING TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are to be found recorded in history—I will not say too many but many—epochs when the people have risen every morning prepared for sensational developments of popular causes championed by revered heroes. That the present is one of such the Government may readily concede. The destiny of the Rowlatt legislation is star-crossed through and through. The inauguration of the Passive Resistance step came off Monday last with cinemic grandeur of demonstration. While the rallying of the people round their cause and the hourly account which the Satyagrahees can give of themselves together with the historic start from and return to Bombay of Mr. Gandhi loaded with Government orders of arrest and internment are for the present equally cinemic. Judging from the infinite potentialities of the present movement, which a large majority of people believe has been too long in coming, the Government ought, considering their wasted opportunities, to feel foolish.

There is an element of fencing visible this time of all others in the action which the several executive governments have taken against Mr. Gandhi. Reading the three orders in the succession in which they are served it strikes one that the third order although seeming to restrict Mr. Gandhi to Bombay, is intended to defeat his aim in one direction, at least, that of being put into the prison. Mr. Gandhi may we know break the order again and again but as often, one may imagine, will he be brought back to Bombay and left to himself. The posture of the struggle becomes this. Mr. Gandhi disregards the order in the spirit of Satyagraha, and the Government, fearing to burn themselves by the agitation inceitable on his imprisonment, bring him back to Bombay and leave him at that. In short, the move of the Government is to restrict Mr. Gandhi with handicaps and otherwise bem him in whenever suitable—short only of actual bodily detention. In a distant sense Mr. Editor the Government are also passively resisting! One may court imprisonment; the other avoid giving him that but restrict him nevertheless. But the people are free to judge and see that the first move to success is Mr. Gandhi's own. He has a following, it is true, which may shock the mentality of the best optimist of the past generation. And what indeed is the stark point of this phenomenon? This that this is not men bringing forth the movement but the movement the men. We have in this country for a long spell of years now—counting either from the day we found in our midst the British Rule or from the time India's fitness was thought ripe for constitutional assertion—a system of executive laws and Regulations which are enforced at the sufferance of a people now swearing to violate unjust laws with civil disobedience. Too evidently therefore, the duration of the present unrest is going to mark time the while Government are holding out to the mistakes they embarked on. The Rowlatt legislation is hasty in conception, precipitous in enactment and wicked for a day's perpetuation. It must go. And the best opportunities of allowing it a natural death having been neglected here in India the Government can find few to sympathise in the violent one which it has now deserved. That when this is done—the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act lifted out of the statute book—the heavy breakers agitating the waters of Indian public opinion will drop down in forms of popular gratification is only natural to predict.—Yours etc.,

DEBATE.

Bombay, April 12

THE RAILWAY DISTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I make bold to request you to give the following few lines, publicity in the columns of your valued and popular organ; and hence, by your courtesy, I try to draw the attention of the Railway authorities to the great inconvenience which the third class railway passengers have all along been suffering.

In spite of the constant complaints and entreaties by the public, it is strange to say, that the Railway Company (G. I. P. R.) is not, by no means, pleased to render attention to the inconveniences of the third class railway passengers.

The Railway Company is generally deaf to such complaints about the accommodation of the passengers in the trains. There is always a less number of third-class carriages and the first and second-class carriages—more than 2 or 3—go nearly completely unoccupied.

It has been the case presently during a fair at a railway station, Malkhed, in the Badnera railway district. It renders one's heart afflicted to see the troubles which the third class railway passengers have to undergo while getting in the trains. The passengers, though having tickets, themselves have to miss their trains owing to lack of accommodation. Those who anyhow get into the carriages are packed up as it were, together with women! In those hot days, they are, moreover, very much suffocated in the trains. They are slapped and abused by the authorities in charge, who are belated by them, and are forced to get down consequently being given no time at all to take out their luggage in the trains! Most of the same family members are separated in that hubble bubble, and the scene is really pitiable!

In the ensuing couple of months like all others past in which Hindu marriages are performed the trains are similarly enormously crowded.

Moreover on the Ellichpur and Yeotmal branch lines the passengers are accommodated in the goods trains!

Whose heart will not be moved to witness and hear these things? It is an indelible blot on the Railway companies to show such an intolerable negligence towards the discomforts of the third-class passengers who constitute the chief and the greatest source of revenue they are at present deriving. It seems that it is not by no means deniable that the Railway companies are transgressing the rules of fellow-feeling!

Will the proper authorities represent the cause of these poor and unfortunate third-class passengers—their fellow-brethren—and remonstrate with the Railway authorities upon their distress?

Hoping to be excused for the length of the letter, I remain,—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

Central Provinces and Berar.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With due respect and regard for your learned correspondent, S. G. W. please allow me to bring forward my emphatic protest against his suggestion of amalgamating the newly started Indian Economic Association with the Industrial Conference. A close and minute study of his letter will bring home to one's mind that the main basis of his suggestion lies in the identity of the aims and objects of both. I need hardly point out to your readers how strong this plea is, for arguing in the same strain one might as well condemn the various political institutions and associations of the country, as the ultimate aim of all seems to be identical viz., self-government. Change Sir, is considered as a sign of progress and though *any* change is not welcome, I dare say that this suggestion of whitting down this infant institution is, to say the least, most ruinous and suicidal. The association is yet in its teens and we do not know how far it will succeed in its achievements; but we have every reason for being optimistic and wishing it a bright and brilliant future. As it is, we have no grounds to consider this institution as a weak child and so why apply this laconian policy?

Again, S. G. W. speaks it as a "rival" institution. I wonder from wherein he got this idea! Can it not as well be a sister institution? I should think it to be somewhat uncharitable to dub it with such an unhappy epithet, rather prematurely.

Apart from these considerations, let as examine how far S. G. W.'s plea is true. I do not suppose for a moment that the aims of the both are practically identical. No doubt, one includes the other, but the smaller circle cannot be spoken of as the larger circle. The word "industrial" is somewhat restrictive and limited and covers only a part of the connotation of the word "economic." To be plain, economic problems include industrial plus agricultural and financial questions; and the object of the new Association, with Prof. anstey as the Chairman, is to disseminate knowledge in all these branches.

Here I wish to deviate a little, lest I should be misunderstood. I do grant the invaluable service rendered by the Industrial Conference. I am not at all belittling its work. I do not grudge to credit its promoters with many of their timely, wise and useful suggestions; I do not even hesitate to say that the industrial awakening of New India is entirely due to its miraculous and yeomen service. Yet, granting all these, I must not forget to point out the regrettable omission with regard to agriculture. Excepting for a passing reference in the presidential addresses, the Conference has done very little, practically nothing, to the advancement of agriculture.

I do not mean to occupy the valuable space of your paper by elaborating on the need for our agricultural improvement. But I herewith appeal to the authorities concerned of Indian Economic Association, to take up this work in right earnest and to commence a vigorous propaganda work in the rural areas. It is high time to teach our ryots and farmers, the advantages of scientific cultivation, appliance of new machinery, improved way of manuring, the way to get rid of the insect pest, and above all the value of co-operation, especially in banking. Besides, it is also hoped that every endeavour will be made by the Association to study thoroughly and minutely the fiscal problems and thereby to exert its influence on the Government, so that a fair and just fiscal policy may be adopted in the near future.—Yours, etc.,

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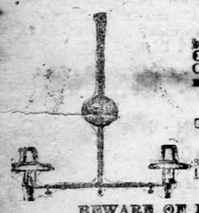

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th April 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is moderately or considerably below normal except in the eastern districts; night temperature is below the average at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is above normal at Allahabad. Both day and night temperatures are locally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly above normal in lower Sind and at a few stations in Rajputana. Day temperature is in considerable defect in Rajputana and in slight defect in upper Sind; night temperature is also slightly below the average at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature is generally below normal both by day and night.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports a light shower and an overcast sky; elsewhere skies are practically clear. Humidity is below normal in the south-west and above it in the north-west. Day temperature is below the average in the eastern half of the reporting area; at Raipur the deficiency is as much as 14deg. Night temperature is lower than usual at Saugor and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Day temperature is below normal at Nizamabad; night temperature is locally below the average in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms are reported from the Central Provinces and a very light shower has fallen at Raipur. Weather has been dry elsewhere. Fine clear weather prevails except in the southern half of the Peninsula. Temperature is low in north-west India, the deficiency being most marked during the day. The air is very dry in the Deccan and the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar. No information has been received from the west Punjab and north Gujarat.

Dry weather appears probable generally with a few duststorms in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th April 1919.

Duststorms and thunderstorms have been fairly numerous, especially in the central parts of the country, and a few falls of rain are reported from south Burma, Assam, the Punjab, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Simla a half; Montgomery, Bikaner a quarter.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 15th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.785	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.4	"
Dew Point	71.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.7.8	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0 2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3	"
Minimum do	75.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.N; NW.	
Movement of Wind	210	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: hr.	m.	Depth on Sill: ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: hr.	m.	Depth on Sill: ft.	in.
	April					April				
Wed.	16		0	14a	27	10	16 m	5	38	15	9
Thurs.	17	m	0	4	28	10	17 m	6	5a	16	2
			0	44a	27	9		6	34	15	4
Fri.	18	m	0	30	26	7	18 m	6	31	15	10
			1	14a	27	7		7	2a	18	0
Sat.	19	m	0	17	26	6	19 m	7	0	16	1
			1	56a	27	5		7	34a	19	4
Sun.	20	m	1	26	25	8	20 m	7	31	16	8
			2	21a	26	7		8	8a	20	4
Mon.	21	m	2	0	25	1	21 m	8	5	17	2
			3	0a	26	0		8	49a	20	6
Tues.	22	m	2	42	24	6	22 m	8	44	17	11
			3	48a	25	6		9	54a	20	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April	16 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 21m.	Sunset	6h. 56m
"	17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 21m.	"	6h. 57m.
"	18 (Friday)	"	6h. 20m.	"	6h. 57m.
"	19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 19m.	"	6h. 57m.
"	20 (Sunday)	"	6h. 19m.	"	6h. 57m.
"	21 (Monday)	"	6h. 18m.	"	6h. 57m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 17m.	"	6h. 58m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	14th	3h. 34-6m	a.m.
First Quarter	7th	6h. 8m	p.m.
Full Moon	15th	1h. 55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23rd	4h. 51-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	30th	11h.	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th April, 1919, was 30.018 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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